The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4891.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1867.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Orders Issued for the Reduction of the French Army.

The Spanish Fleet in the Pacific to be Strengthened.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Reduction of the Army.

PARIS, Wednesday, May 29.

The Government has taken measures to greatly reduce the number of troops in the standing army.

SPAIN.

Increase of the Navy in the Pacific.

MADRID, Wednesday, May 29.

The Spanish fleet in the Pacific Ocean is to be materially strengthened.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 29—10 A. M.

Business has not yet regularly opened on the Stock Exchange, but well informed parties believe that the quotations of consols and American securities will not vary when business does open, from the closing prices of last evening.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 29—Noon.

Consols for money	94
United States Five-twenty Bonds	72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	76½
Erie Railway Shares	40

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 29—10 A. M.

Cotton is firmer with a good demand at unchanged quotations.

There is no change to report at this hour in breadstuffs.

Provisions are steady. Tallow quite firm.

Produce unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 29—Noon.

Cotton firm. Estimated sales to-day 12,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 11d.; Middling Orleans, 11¼d.

Breadstuffs unchanged. Wheat—Sales of No. 1 Milwaukee Red at 13s. 9d., and White California at 14s. Corn 39s. 9d. Oats 3s. 5d. Barley 4s. 8d. Peas 41s.

Provisions firm. Pork 82s. 6d. Beef 130s. Lard 49s. 6d. Bacon 40s. Cheese 67s.

PRODUCE.—Petroleum—Sales of Spirits at 11d. and Standard White at 1s. 3d. Pot Ashes 32s. Resin—Sales of Common at 7s. 3d. and Fine at 13s. Spirits of Turpentine 34s. Clover Seed 57s. Tallow advanced 3d.; sales at 43s. 9d.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 29—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar 24s. 3d. Scotch Pig Iron 53s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed 65s. Linseed Cakes £9 15s. Linseed Oil £40.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, May 29—10 A. M.

The steamship *City of New-York*, of the Inman line, Capt. ROSKELL, from New-York on the 18th inst., arrived here this morning *en route* to Liverpool.

JAPAN.

Arrival of the Colorado at Yokohama—Opening of Japanese Ports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 29.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship *Colorado* arrived at Yokohama on the 28th of April.

Business was dull.

The foreign Ambassadors had gone to Osaca, with the exception of United States Minister VAN VALKENBURG, who was waiting the arrival of the *Colorado*.

There was some excitement in regard to the opening of Osaca, Yeddo and Negota in January next. Land, in the former place, was in demand. The impression was that it would be the chief commercial city.

A number of whalers had wintered at Yokohama. The establishment of mail service with San Francisco was expected to induce more to winter there hereafter.

The United States vessels, with the exception of the *Hartford* and *Wyoming*, had gone to Osaca, and were not expected back soon.

The Government is likely to protract the proceedings of the Ambassadors in connection with the opening of the new ports. The residence of Rev. Mr. BROWN, Presbyterian minister, had been burned.

A vast amount of rice had been imported from China to meet the deficiency in the country. The Japanese won't eat foreign rice, and the importation will result in a heavy loss to the importers.

The *Times* says the 18th of April is appointed for the meeting of the Great Council of Damios. SATSUMA TOSA, REHISEN, HOROKOWA, and other chiefs were expected to be present. The object of the meeting is the settlement of the Choisin difficulty. It is not learned whether the meeting took place. It is believed that STOLLS BASHI has not outlived the objections to his elevation to the Shogoonate as to induce such nobles as SATSUMA to obey his summons to a Council.

JAMAICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Monday, May 6, 1867.

The different financial and reform measures of the new Government are creating very warm discussion, and awakening much opposition in certain quarters. The planters are terribly excited about the reimposition of the land and house tax, and their principal newspaper organ, the *Colonial Standard*, has gone so far as to counsel the masses to resist the collection of the new taxes. The Government, however, is determined to enforce the collection without delay, and imperative instructions have been issued by the Executive to the several Collectors of Taxes throughout the island to obtain as complete a registration as possible of all lands and houses in their several districts, and to secure the payment forthwith of the taxes assessed upon such property. The execution of this order will not affect the blacks very seriously, as their holdings are mostly small, ranging from one or two to five acres generally, and comparatively few above the latter figure; but it will press severely upon the large landholders, many of whom hold hundreds and thousands of acres, upon which for years past they have paid no taxes whatever.

The new scheme introduced by the Government for reform in the administration of justice, is also meeting with much opposition from the same quarter, and also from many of the lawyers, who are interested in the maintenance of the existing corrupt state of things. But hereto Sir JOHN PETER GRANT has taken a firm stand, and there can be no doubt that the Government scheme will be carried out. Their plan is to have District Courts similar to the County Courts in England, with a limited jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases, and also in matters of equity. In introducing the measure to the Legislative Council, Sir JOHN PETER GRANT spoke as follows of the present system: "Coming from England with all its wealth and high degree of civilization, and coming to this country not so wealthy as England, and which has not attained to that height of civilization where, in fact, the great bulk of the people barely understood the first principles of civilization, he expected to find that justice was cheap, simple and easily accessible, as was suited to the wants of the country; that although a rough form, still a perfect one for the purposes of the people. Instead, however, of this rude or rough, but sure form, this simple, cheap mode of procedure, he found one infinitely more imperfect, infinitely more expensive, infinitely more cumbrous than has been permitted to remain in any civilized country for generations." The new scheme is intended to remedy this state of things and to bring justice to every man's door, so to speak. The Government are also preparing a measure for the maintenance and medical care of the indigent poor, who, under the old *régime*, were most shamefully neglected, and in many instances brutally treated by the authorities.

Here is an interesting fact. The black small settlers have made a beginning in shipping their produce direct to England, in connection with a company called the Jamaica Commercial Agency, formed last year in England for the purpose of disposing, to the best advantage, in the Mother Country, of the fruits of the negro's industry. A few days ago the brig *Nanby Glow* left Black River for London with the following produce, shipped by the Company from St. Elizabeth's Parish: 149 barrels, 7 half-barrels, 19 bags, 8 tierces, 1 cask, 2 boxes coffee; 15 casks, 3 hogsheads, 92 barrels, 1 half-barrel ginger; 1 barrel wax, 56 bundles sticks, 1 box oil-nut seeds, 2 boxes and 1 half-barrel arrowroot. A considerable quantity of produce intended for shipment by the Company in this vessel has been shut out, and left on the wharf at Black River.

Sir JOHN PETER GRANT has just paid a high and merited compliment to the Baptist ministers of this Island, who were falsely accused by Gov. EYRE of exciting the people to insurrection. In replying to an address of congratulation on his appointment as Governor, presented by "the Jamaica Baptist Union," he spoke of them as a most worthy and important body, and said that he had never seen reason to doubt, for a moment their loyalty, and their fidelity to duty as ministers of the Gospel of peace.

The obituary of the last month includes the name of a rather remarkable character, and a man of considerable local celebrity—EDWARD VICKERS, the first black who ever sat in the Jamaica Legislature. He represented the parish of St. Catharine for many years, and was an Alderman of Kingston and a Justice of the Peace for several parishes. His manner was rather unpolished, but nature had endowed him with a genial temper and a good deal of shrewdness and wit, and he was a frequent and welcome guest at the Vice Royal Palace here in the days when the late Lord METCALFE, afterward Governor-General of Canada, and the late Earl of ELGIN, afterward Governor-General of India, administered the government of this colony.

The tide of Coolie emigration has begun once more to flow toward this island. A few days ago a vessel arrived from Calcutta with 350 emigrants, and several other ships from India are shortly expected. There is some talk of reviving the office of Indian Agent for Jamaica, and appointing thereto a gentleman from the colony.

The news that the magistrates of Market Drayton had dismissed the charge brought against Ex-Gov. EYRE by the Jamaica Committee, of the murder of GEO. W. GORDON, was received here by the friends of the accused with great rejoicing. Of course, these include nearly the whole of the white, and the more respectable of the brown population. The negro party hold to the opinion still, in spite of the dismissal of the case, that GORDON was murdered, that the people were massacred, and that should EYRE finally escape, justice will be robbed of its due. The melancholy business of October, 1865, has left a great deal of bitter feeling behind, which it will take many years to remove.

A number of political refugees from Hayti continue to arrive here—adherents of Ex-President GEFFRARD, who find Hayti too hot for them under present circumstances. GEFFRARD is still here, in good health, and living the life of an independent gentleman.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST INDIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 25, 1867.

The Mexican man-of-war *Mosquito*, lately forming part of the defeated Imperial fleet in Yucatan, arrived on Wednesday last from the coast of the Mexican Peninsula, having been compelled to go as far down as the Isthmus to obtain fuel for the trip. The *Mosquito* is a steamer, armed with one brass six-pounder, the rest of her armament consisting of about twenty-five small arms and a few improved boarding-pikes. From the appearance of the craft it appears that cleanliness does not form any part of the regulations governing the Imperial Mexican navy, and the vessel seems to have seen hard service, either as a man-of-war or in its former more profitable employment—that of a New-Orleans tugboat.

REPORTS FROM YUCATAN.

As a matter of course, she brings only news favorable to the Imperial cause from the Peninsula of Yucatan—the officer in charge admitting the taking of Sisal by the Republicans, but reporting that Merida, the capital, still held out against the attacks of the Liberals, having repulsed the forces of Gen. MANUEL CEPEDA. A strong division was organizing in the eastern portion of the Peninsula to march to the relief of Merida, but when the tug or man-of-war left, they had not yet made their appearance. It was expected that these forces would suffice to drive the Liberals out of the Peninsula, but a letter received by a gentleman of this city says it is very doubtful, as the Liberals are receiving reinforcements daily.

INDIAN WAR ON THE ISTHMUS.

The Indian war in the vicinity of the Isthmus still continued, the only object being plunder, and many settlements were entirely deserted. No traffic was taking place at Minatitlan, and everybody was looking out for the necessary food for himself and family. The victorious party was living in clover, having plenty of arms, dry-goods and provisions, and being in high glee at the easy manner in which they obtained them. An emissary of SALARAI ILLAREGUI, the Imperial Commissary-General of Yucatan, paid them a visit lately for the purpose of enlisting men, but he could not obtain a single recruit, as they told him that they could steal enough on their own hook close by, without going such a long distance, and that whenever their supplies gave out they would come of their own accord, and under their own flag, when they would have no objection to fight for those that paid the best, whether they were French, Imperialists or Liberals. Gen. ILLAREGUI threatened to march against them, but the Indians only laughed at his threats, being secure in their mountain fastnesses and confident of the General's inability to carry his threat into execution.

FINANCIAL IMPROVEMENT.

The financial condition here has improved greatly within the past week, and more confidence is shown in transactions on the wharf and in the city. The Spanish Bank will soon commence paying out the notes of the new issue, and it is now exchanging $36,000 a day of its notes for specie, having hitherto only exchanged $25,000. Unless the *Cuyler* affair should turn out badly, we may soon experience better times, but should the Government become involved in any difficulty, we may expect harder times than any yet experienced.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SPANISH FLEET.

In the meantime the Spanish men-of-war are moving about, the frigate *Navas de Tolosa*, the vessel which took the machinery out of the *Cuyler*, having left Santiago de Cuba, and the *Gerono* having sailed from this port on the 23d. Whether they have gone to Carthagena or to reinforce the Pacific Squadron of Admiral NUNEZ is not known. The probability, however, is that they have joined NUNEZ, as the frigate *Carmen* and corvette *Francisco de Assis*, now in Carthagena, are sufficient to repel any attack that might be made by the Colombians.

THE LOTTERY BUSINESS.

Lotteries stories form a current subject to our newsmongers, and the freaks of the hundred thousand are sometimes laughable. Sometimes they have been the cause of making many happy, while often the happy possessor has been the victim of some rapacious scoundrel. The smallest portion of a whole ticket is the sixteenth, and many are too poor to indulge even in that expense. The owner of some cigar-shop or other establishment buys a few tickets and issues tickets of his own, containing the numbers of those purchased, dividing the entire ticket among a hundred participants. A portion of the $100,000 prize was held by the owner of a cigar-stand, but when the poor negroes and others came to get their prize-money, the bird had flown with the ticket. As the ticket is payable to the person presenting it at the Treasury, the people who bought the fractional slips will be the losers; but if the man should be found he may be punished, as this mode of disposing of tickets is strictly prohibited by the authorities. In a recent instance, a negro who had gained a $500 prize was going to the office to have it cashed, when another negro stepped up and snatched the ticket out of his hands, getting away with it.

The *Cronica*, a paper published in the Spanish language in New-York, was lately sold by the public Administration and purchased by a Mr. STEPHENS, who is now trying to regulate matters and appoint agencies, but principally to obtain a subsidy from the Spanish Government. The name of the *Cronica* has been changed to that of *Cronista*. The paper formerly enjoyed a very large circulation and great reputation in this island, but it has decreased considerably of late, principally on account of its chief editor, Mr. FERRER DE CONTO, who has made himself obnoxious to many of our citizens.

THE OCEAN HOME.

The *Ocean Home* is still in the hands of the Custom-house authorities, who, however, have not taken any steps since the seizure of the vessel, the papers remaining on the Collector's table and the whole matter being referred again to the counselor's of the Crown. No one likes the trouble and annoyance of an international squabble. I presume that the Custom-house authorities here would gladly release the vessel, and not only remit the fine, but give her something to leave, if they could do so without compromising the nation or their official dignity.

NEUTRAL GOODS FOR MEXICO.

Vessels clear here periodically for Vera Cruz, and in leaving here they carry the most innocent cargo imaginable, if the manifest or Custom-house papers can be relied upon. Passengers are only so many peaceful business men, each one provided with his passport. When the vessel arrives in Vera Cruz the whole thing changes. The brig *Orisaba* left here on the 23d with about thirty recruits for the Imperialists and a large assortment of provisions.

SOULOUQUE'S RETURN TO HAYTI ANTICIPATED.

By way of Santiago de Cuba we have later news from Hayti, which gives a very distressing account of affairs in that unfortunate island. SALNAVE had taken hold of the Government, and was carrying things with a high hand. One of his first acts was the dissolution of the Provisional Government, and proclaiming himself dictator. Nearly all of his counselors and principal officers have held office under SOULOUQUE, and nearly all of them who were proscribed during GEFFRARD's reign have returned. The restitution of the monarchical form of government was daily expected, and many had already assumed the titles of nobility which had been granted by SOULOUQUE. Nobody had the courage to say or do anything against the orders of the dictator, who had notified Gen. VICTORIN CHEVALIER not to appear in public, else he might expect to have to swing from the nearest tree. Gen. NISSAGE SAGET was hiding, and officers had been sent in search of him. If either of these chiefs who expelled GEFFRARD and invited SALNAVE are found, they will be hung. SALNAVE had sent a vessel to Curacao for the express purpose of bringing SOULOUQUE to the island, and proclaiming him as Emperor of Hayti, which he would be only in name, as SALNAVE would virtually exercise all the command, and assume all the blame for any misdeeds which are sure to be committed. Mr. PERRY S. A. JOHNS, the British Chargé d'Affaires, arrived in that island on the 6th of May by the steamer *St. Thomas*. When his arrival became known, the French and Spanish Consuls hastened on board, advising him not to land, as his life would not be respected either by SALNAVE or his followers, who were furious at the idea of his return to the island. Mr. JOHNS, however, did not follow their advice, but came on shore during the night and immediately sent to the commander of the British West India Squadron for a man-of-war to protect himself and British interests. Mr. JOHNS was British Consul at Cape Haytien when the British man-of-war *Bulldog* bombarded that city, which was defended by SALNAVE, and he has always been considered an enemy of that chief. There is no doubt of the ability and will of the English Admiral to lay every seaport town of Hayti in ashes, if either the Chargé d'affaires or any English subject should be maltreated by SALNAVE or his crew.

ANOTHER CHILD KIDNAPPED.

The young daughter of Mr. ANTONIO MORALES, living on San Miguel-sreet, was kidnapped yesterday by some members of the band which has been operating lately with such marked success. The parents received a letter in the evening, asking for $1,000 to be deposited in a given place, and in case of noncompliance, threatening to send the child's head to them. Parents are very much exercised about these repeated cases, many of them refusing to allow their children to go out of the house or frequent the schools any longer.

SUBMARINE CABLE.

The United States Coast Survey steamer *Thos. Corwin* is now taking soundings near the place where the shore-end of the submarine cable will be laid. The day fixed for laying the cable is the 25th of June, but it is doubtful whether the work will be done before August.

QUASIMODO.

CO-OPERATIVE LABOR.

The Northwestern Manufacturing Company and Their Employes—Articles of Association Signed.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The Northwestern Manufacturing Company of this city, whose works are located on Jefferson-street, between Lake and Randolph streets, have, for some time past, had under consideration a plan for obviating the difficulties which have recently disturbed the amicable arrangements heretofore existing between the employer and the employed in this city. That plan has been matured, and was on Saturday submitted to the workmen for their acceptance. The plan is that known as the coöperative, and is substantially the same as that now in operation in many parts of England with such great success, and has been fully explained in our columns in connection with our writings on the eight-hour movement. The following are the articles of agreement which were drawn up by the Company and submitted to the workmen for their signature.

ARTICLES.

Whereas, The Northwestern Manufacturing Company, to encourage its employes in the exercise of industry and skill in the discharge of their duties as such employes, and to obtain their full coöperation with said Company in all that shall contribute to advance and promote its interests, is desirous of allowing to its said employes in addition to their wages, as hereinafter to be fixed and determined, an interest in the profits accruing to said Company on its business, to be estimated and adjusted as hereinafter specified. Now, therefore, it is mutually agreed between said Company of the one part, and of the other part such employe of said Company as shall be chosen and named by the majority of the committee composed of the officers of said Company and of the foremen of all the several departments of labor of said Manufacturing Company, as follows, viz:

First—All the employes of said Company are to be paid weekly such wages for such days' work, consisting of ten hours each, as are equal to the ordinary and usual wages paid in the City of Chicago at said time for ten hours' work each day; such wages to be fixed and determined on said basis by the foremen of the several departments of said Company, provided, however, that any of said employes dissatisfied with the wages so fixed shall have the right of appeal to the officers of said Company, whose decision thereon shall be final; and any employe so appealing, who shall be dissatisfied with the decision of said officers, shall have the right to leave.

The Company also agree to pay all employes time and a half for over work done on week days, and double time for Sunday work.

Second—Each employe of said Company in addition to the wages as above to be fixed and determined, is to receive a share of the net profits of the business of said Company as additional wages, to be fixed and determined as follows: After deducting taxes, insurance, interest, and the expenses of conducting the business of said Company of every name and description, the Company for the use of its assets and capital is to receive interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum on all the capital and assets of said Company, the amount of which assets and capital is fixed and estimated by the inventory thereof at $——.

Third—The said Company is to receive, in addition to said amount by capital and assets, interest on the good will of said Company at the rate of ten per centum per annum on $50,000, that sum being the estimate and value of said good will.

Fourth—Any officer or employe of said Company owning patents used by said Company are to be paid a fair and just compensation for the use of the same, such compensation to be determined by the Directors of the Company. Such sums so paid are to be regarded as a portion of the expenses of the said Company.

Fifth—The profits, after making all of said deductions, are to be divided into two equal parts, and to be apportioned and divided as follows, viz.: One part to be paid to the Company, and the other part paid all employes and officers of said Company, in such sums as shall be proportioned to the wages or salary which each shall receive from said Company during the life of this agreement.

Sixth—It is mutually agree between both parties to this agreement that it shall be and remain in force from the —— day of ——, A. D. 1867, till the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868. The account of the business shall be made, showing the profits realized during the said period, and on or before the 1st day of May, 1868, the said division shall take place. And it is further expressly understood that any employe entitled to a share of the profits shall not receive the same until the said division takes place.

Seventh—It is further understood that if the business of said Company should not, at any time, be sufficient to keep all the parties to this agreement constantly employed for ten hours each day, then the number of hours which each of said parties labor shall be reduced as the best interests of the business demand. And it is also agreed that a want of sufficient business of said Company to keep the parties hereto employed, shall be deemed no reason for the discharge of the said parties by the said Company; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent said Company from discharging any of the parties hereto for other reasons. All parties discharged for other reasons than want of work shall only receive seventy-five per centum of the proportion that they otherwise would have been entitled to. The remaining twenty-five per centum to be disposed of as the parties to this agreement may determine.

Eighth—It is further understood, on the part of said Company, that during any time that this agreement shall remain in force, any of said employes may purchase stock of the said Company, and that if any of said stock shall be so purchased by any employe or employes who shall be discharged as herein provided, or shall leave the employment of said Company, the Company hereby agrees to purchase the same of them at the cost price thereof, and ten per centum per annum on the same additional, and in case this agreement is not renewed at the expiration thereof, the said Company agrees to repurchase the stock of said Company, so owned by one of said employes at the expiration of said agreement, and the employes holding such stock agree on their part to sell the said stock to the said Company in the event of their leaving the employ of the Company, or in case this agreement is not renewed at the expiration thereof.

Ninth—The employes are entitled to the privilege of electing a committee of two, who may examine the accounts of the Company and report on the same to the said employes, and who shall be empowered to adjust all matters between the employes and the Company.

Tenth—All the employes of said Company agree on their part that they will honestly, diligently and faithfully perform the services required of them by the provisions of this agreement, and will cheerfully endeavor to do all they can to promote and advance the best interest of said Company, and that they will be at all times industrious, sober and steady in their habits, and that they will not during the continuance of this agreement, belong to, or attend the meetings, or assemblies of any trade union or trade society or leagues, or be in any manner influenced by them, or of any members belonging to the same, but will keep wholly aloof from such influences and opinions. And they further agree that they will each work ten hours each day. Should at any time the nature or exigencies of the business of said Company require it, and that if any of them can attend to two or more lathes or planers, they will cheerfully do so without additional pay therefor. It is further expressly understood, that the employes of said Company are to have no other claim whatever on said profits except as above specified; nor are they to have any control or management of the business or affairs of said Company.

In witness whereof, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seal this ——

THE MEETING.

The Messrs. CRANE BROTHERS, who are the largest stockholders in the Company, held a meeting of the employes on Friday evening. They asked them to consider the matter, laying before them the above articles. The meeting was not largely attended, owing to the fact that many of the men supposed that it was intended to be held on Saturday. The few who were present, after discussing the subject rather extensively, decided to defer any expression of their opinion until the morrow. On Saturday evening a meeting was held, which was largely attended, fully two-thirds of the workmen taking part in it, they being, in fact, all who were invited, it being the intention of the Company to offer the above terms only to workmen upon whom the Company can depend for a good day's work, and who they expect there will be no necessity for discharging. The meeting lasted for half an hour. The remarks were not reported, for the simple reason that it was a private meeting, the employers not wishing to interfere with the expression of sentiment on the part of the men. A deputation was finally sent to the employers, in the office, and thirty-two men signed the articles, with the understanding that they would be signed by the remainder on Monday.

GREECE.

Prince John as Viceroy—The New Greek Loan—Affairs in Crete.

The following is an extract from a letter from Athens, received by a gentleman in this city:

"The administration of Prince JOHN, of Denmark, who acts as Regent during the absence of King GEORGE, gives general satisfaction. He recently visited the prisons of Athens, and gave orders for the better care of the inmates. He attended divine service on Easter Sunday at the Cathedral at Athens, surrounded by the foreign representatives and a brilliant staff, and received the blessing of the Metropolitan Archbishop, according to the old custom of Greece.

More than one-half the loan for one million pounds sterling has been subscribed. The interest of eight per cent. per annum begins April 15 for those who subscribe before June 1, and from the date of the subscription for those who subscribe afterward. The proceeds of this loan will be disposed as follows: Two-thirds of the whole will be used for the purchase of war vessels and material for the army and navy, the remaining third will be a reserve for the military or naval service.

The blockade-runner *Arcadi* has accomplished another successful trip to Crete, and supplied the insurgents with clothing, ammunition and provisions. She was discovered by two Turkish frigates while unloading her cargo, but she steamed off at the rate of eighteen knots an hour, and the Turks gave up the chase after wasting two or three dozens of inoffensive projectiles. After steaming thirty-five miles in the open sea the *Arcadi* returned to Crete, landed the balance of the cargo in a creek near Souda, and returned to Syra without further molestation. She was commanded by Capt. ANGELIKARA. It is reported that OMER PACHA, seeing the inefficiency of the Turkish blockade and the useless expense to maintain it, was about to order it raised completely.

This officer has now been a month in Crete, and not only has not subdued the island 'in fifteen days,' as promised, but has asked for more troops from Constantinople. His attack against Sfakia was a complete failure. The Christians maintain their strong positions, filled the wells which supplied the Turks with water, and are resolutely awaiting his attack.

On the 12th of April (old style) OMAR PACHA published a proclamation to the Cretans, promising 'clemency to those who lay down their arms, and no quarter to those who persist in rebellion against the paternal Government of his gracious Sovereign.' The Cretans have taken no notice whatever of this famous proclamation.

The voyage of King GEORGE to Western Europe, has been a perfect ovation. On his arrival at Berlin, King WILLIAM went to meet him at the railway station, and during his stay at the capital of Prussia he was the object of the greatest courtesy on the part of the royal family. After visiting Paris, London and St. Petersburgh, the latter city with the object of a matrimonial alliance with a member of the Russian Imperial family, he will go to Copenhagen, and return to Greece through Vienna and Trieste.

The ambassadors of the great Powers at Constantinople (with the exception of the representative of England) made another effort to bring an armistice to the fighting of Candia, but the Turkish Ministers gave the same negative answer as before. John Bull is evidently looking after his money, which he lent to the Turks at such usurious rates. But the probabilities are that he will not get from the Turks any more than what he is likely to realize from the Confederate bonds which he holds."

The Late Major Benedict.

Major ABNER R. BENEDICT, who died recently in this City at the early age of 27 years of wounds received during the war, was one of the most gallant and meritorious officers of the army that suppressed the rebellion. He was a graduate of the University of Vermont, where he achieved distinction as a scholar, and won universal respect by noble and generous habits of character. Losing his father and mother by the wreck of the *Arctic* in 1854, and soon afterward a brother and sister both older than himself, his bereavement affected his spirits and possibly even to some extent the cause of his entering the army as a private, from which, however, he was soon removed, receiving a commission as Second Lieutenant in the regular army. A schoolmate and personal friend writes of his subsequent career as follows in the Burlington, Vt., *Times*:

"In his subsequent career it was the fortune of the writer to both hear and see much of Major BENEDICT. We saw him in March, 1862, embarking for the Peninsula, when he looked the *beau ideal* of an 'officer and a gentleman' in figure and soldierly bearing; we remember how after weary marches he would seek us out to furnish us with all the comforts which an officer's pay and position placed at his disposal; we remember hearing from his comrades of his gallantry and coolness at Gaines Mills, a most desperate and bloody fight, where he won his first brevet. At second Bull Run his clothing was repeatedly cut by bullets; at Antietam he was under heavy fire.

At Fredericksburgh Major BENEDICT commanded forty men of the strong picket line that in the darkness was pushed up to the enemy's main line, while our beaten army was retreating across the river. The orders were to hold position until relieved, and the intention was to withdraw the picket line before daylight should reveal its nearness to the enemy. By some fatal mistake the line was not relieved as directed, and at daylight the enemy from most destructive short range opened fire. While Major BENEDICT was animating his men by his voice and his example, an officer of his brigade that was in full sight of the fight noticing that he was made a special mark for the sharpshooters, said: 'Why the devil don't he walk zigzag.' Major DRYER of the Fourth infantry replied, 'Don't you know that BENEDICT is the last man to ever walk zigzag with a brigade looking at him.' Major BENEDICT soon after fell, shot through the lungs with a minie ball, and was only rescued by the devotion of his men, several of whom were killed and wounded while carrying him out of fire, a gallant Irish sergeant falling dead with a bullet through his head, and the cheer, 'Hurrah, we've saved the Lieutenant,' upon his lips. Recovery seemed impossible, and his friends bid him farewell, Gen. DAVID A. RUSSELL, who afterward gave his life for the victory at Opequan, and with whom he was a great favorite, affectionately bidding him good bye. This action gave him his second brevet. Wounded on the 14th day of December, 1862, in less than three months Major BENEDICT was at Washington, reporting for duty with his wound still open at the breast and back.

Finally he got permission to go to the field, and joined his regiment at Chancellorsville while the battle was in progress. At Gettysburgh the wounding of his superiors placed him in command of his regiment, and he handled it amid all the carnage of that terrible day with great credit to himself. Shortly after Gettysburgh his health began to fail him, his wounded lung showing evident signs of weakness and irritation. In spite of his failing health, he still sought field duty, and for some time commanded the Fourth Infantry as the body guard of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT's headquarters during the Petersburgh campaign. He was last stationed at Plattsburgh barracks, leaving there about four months ago to seek a warmer station, but the gallant fellow had been living for a year on nothing but sheer pluck, and from this time he gradually sank until death relieved him from his great suffering on the 15th inst."

Jefferson Davis' Release.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard of this week.

If the Government lets DAVIS go unpunished, then WIRZ was murdered. For one word that can be said for DAVIS, a thousand can be urged for his fellow-criminal. DAVIS at large and WIRZ in his grave, prove a cowardly spirit in the Administration, which wreaks its safe spite on the miserable tool and shrinks afraid from the look of the master.

Our concern is not with the individual criminal. With a wise plan of reconstruction, we can afford to overlook a thousand Davises; but the course of the Administration, in his case, throws light on our national situation. Two or three things are evident.

If this Administration correctly represents the American people, then treason is no crime, and never need fear any punishment from us.

The tendency of modern civilization is to bear patiently the widest and angriest differences of opinion, and let party chiefs only turn each other out of office, without sending the defeated rival—as in England in HENRY VIII.'s time, and in Mexico to-day—to the scaffold. Still we are the first Government to let actual levying war against the State go unpunished. What sort of a future this course will make for us, is hardly matter of doubt. If, as many believe, and as all history makes probable, we are sooner or later to have another civil war, then party chiefs will make up their minds what course to take and which side to adopt, without fear of risking life or property except in the actual fight.

Again, no amount of brutal and barbarous aggravation of the usual evils of war will harm any man who orders it. Mr. DAVIS knew of the threats and attempts to burn northern cities, poison northern communities; knew, at least, of offers made and plots devised to take the life of President LINCOLN. He never disavowed or attempted to prevent any of them. When a Frenchman, in correspondence with CHARLES JAMES FOX, offered to assassinate NAPOLEON—England then at war with France—FOX gave the Emperor notice of the plot. DAVIS allows the Confederacy to swarm with such and worse plotters. No word has been heard from him rebuking the massacre of Fort Pillow and Memphis. Belle Isle and Libby Prison were within his sight, and Andersonville existed by his order. QUANTRELL and kindred assassins were his agents, never disavowed.

It is safe to say that, except the English in India and the French in Algiers, modern warfare cannot show, for the last century, as much inhumanity as Richmond ordered and tolerated in any one half-year of the war.

Judged by the war record, JEFFERSON DAVIS is the chief of a horde of savages. With the single exception of eating his prisoners, the Indian tomahawk can be paralleled point by point, act by act, in the atrocities of Southern conduct.

The inhuman chief of such barbarism cannot be punished under our law! Men whom some still call honorable, travel hundreds of miles to grasp his hand! Let imagination group around DAVIS the men—the fiends—with which history will link him; QUANTRELL and his gang of butchers, covered with the blood of old men, women and children; FORREST, pale with remorse at the memory of the negroes massacred at Fort Pillow, in violation of all honorable warfare; our soldiers poisoned in their food by cowardly women, wearing for ornaments the bones of their victims; the negro, butchered without mercy everywhere; the gaunt despair of Libby Prison; the crowded filth and starved idiocy of Andersonville.

Record that Government had no punishment for such a wretch, then paint HORACE GREELEY traveling hundreds of miles to offer his congratulations on this disgrace of the Government and to clasp that vile hand!

Meanwhile Republican leaders—afraid lest, after all, this cowardice of the Administration may win Southern votes—keep discreet silence. Crime ceases to be something to be checked and punished. How to treat the criminal so as to make Southern capital for the next election, keeps all brains busy.

Politicians stifle their disgust at GREELEY; "for perhaps that may be the surest card." Meanwhile, men see the nation's honor and character dragged in the dust, and sadly wait the future. If the great statute of emancipation was only an act of "military necessity," reluctantly done under compulsion; if God drove the nation to that deed of justice with a whip of scorpions, still this is not a wholly rotten people. The war was largely an honorable struggle for a just nationality. Dark as the cloud lowers, our faith stands firm that we shall soon emerge from this sad eclipse.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Jefferson Davis on Secession Before the War—An Unpublished Letter.

We find the following letter in the Hartford (Conn.) *Press:*

WARREN COUNTY, MISS., Nov. 10, 1860.

HON. R. B. RHETT, JR.—*Dear Sir:* I had the honor to receive, last night, yours of the 27th ult., and hasten to reply to the inquiries propounded. Reports of the election leave little doubt that the event you anticipated has occurred, that electors have been chosen securing the election of LINCOLN, and I will answer on that supposition.

My home is so isolated that I have had no intercourse with those who might have aided me in forming an opinion as to the effect produced on the mind of our people by the result of the recent election, and the impressions which I communicate are founded upon antecedent expressions.

1. I doubt not that the Gov'r of Missi. has convoked the Legislature to assemble within the present month, to decide upon the course which the State should adopt in the present emergency. Whether the Legislature will direct the call of a Convention of the State, or appoint delegates to a Convention of such Southern States as may be willing to consult together for the adoption of a Southern plan of action, is doubtful.

2. If a Convention of the State were assembled, the proposition to secede from the Union, independently of support from neighboring States, would probably fail.

3. If South Carolina should first secede, and she alone should take such action, the position of Missi. would not probably be changed by that fact. A powerful obstacle to the separate action of Missi. is the want of a port; from which follows the consequence that her trade, being still conducted through the ports of the Union, her revenue would be diverted from her own support to that of a foreign Government; and being geographically unconnected with South Carolina, an alliance with her would not vary that state of the case. [*Sic.*]

4. The propriety of separate secession by So. Ca. depends so much upon collateral questions that I find it difficult to respond to your last inquiry, for the want of knowledge which would enable me to estimate the value of the elements involved in the issue, though exterior to your State. Georgia is necessary to connect you with Alabama, and thus to make effectual the coöperation of Missi. If Georgia would be lost by immediate action, but could be gained by delay, it seems clear to me that you should wait. If the secession of So. Ca. should be followed by an attempt to coerce her back into the Union, that act of usurpation, folly and wickedness would enlist every true Southern man for her defence. If it were attempted to blockade her ports and destroy her trade, a like result would be produced, and the commercial world would probably be added to her allies. It is probable that neither of those measures would be adopted by any administration, but that Federal ships would be sent to collect the duties on imports outside of the bar; that the commercial nations would feel little interest in that; and the Southern States would have little power to counteract it.

The planting States have a common interest of such magnitude, that their union, sooner or later, for the protection of that interest is certain. United they will have ample power for their own protection, and their exports will make for them allies of all commercial and manufacturing powers.

The new States have a heterogeneous population, and will be slower and less unanimous than those in which there is less of the Northern element in the body politic, but interest controls the policy of States, and finally all the planting communities must reach the same conclusion. *My opinion is, therefore, as it has been, in favor of seeking to bring those States into coöperation before asking for a popular decision upon a new policy and relation to the nations of the earth.* If So. Ca. should resolve to secede before that coöperation can be obtained, to go out leaving Georgia and Alabama and Louisiana in the Union, and without any reason to suppose they will follow her; there appears to me to be no advantage in waiting until the Govt. has passed into hostile hands, and men have become familiarized to that injurious and offensive perversion of the General Government from the ends for which it was established. I have written with the freedom and carelessness of private correspondence, and regret that I could not give more precise information.

Very respectfully,

Yrs, etc., JEFFN DAVIS.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, May 14, 1867.

On Thursday last the Chamber of Deputies listened with great patience for several hours to the long-promised report of the Minister of Finance. The House was unusually full, both of members and lookers-on from the tribunes, all eager to know what path had been discovered by which the people of the country might be led out of a dark wilderness of embarrassments. Many have seemed to think that a Finance Minister should have a magician's power, and be able to find some way of paying debts without imposing taxes. But Signor FERRARA, like his predecessors in office and other mortals, is not able to work miracles, and there is little probability that we shall see for the first time a political economist put into the saintly calendar. The Minister, in his long discourse—so long, indeed, that in its delivery he was obliged to pause more than once to take breath—told the people little that they did not know before. The faculty of explicitness does not seem to be a characteristic of Italian discourse, of which so many articles in their newspapers furnish a proof. One may fish a long time in these shallow pools without getting hold of a new fact.

But the report of Signor FERRARA has made a favorable impression. Its comforting influence, joined to the prospect of continued peace, has carried Italian funds on the French Bourse up to the point where they stood a month ago. There is every reason for believing that they will continue to mend. All in and out of Italy interested in the finances of the country now know the whole truth and the worst. The Minister has asserted what before was declared and believed, that the deficit for the current year will not fall short of five hundred millions of francs. It is calculated that this may be reduced in the succeeding year to less than two hundred millions. It is believed that within this period all outstanding claims will be provided for; or, in other words, that all debts contracted and pecuniary responsibilities assumed in connection with the "making of Italy," so far, will be added to the gross sum of the public debt, and thus greater simplicity be given to the question of the national finances, and the people be able to see at a glance how the country stands.

The Minister made one announcement, which was received with applause, which was that the country will not resort to the expedient for increasing the revenue of an unlimited issue of paper money, and that the resumption of specie payments by the Government would not be delayed beyond the 1st of January, 1868, or at furthest six months beyond that date. Touching this matter, our example was cited as one which it would not be wise for Italy to follow. Except for short periods, the premium on gold here has not risen above 8 per cent., at which point it at present stands. By some mysterious manipulations of Jews, or others, the premium on copper coin has, within a week or two past, been carried up to 6 or 7 per cent. But this kind of speculation cannot long continue.

Another statement in the report which afforded satisfaction was that the mine of ecclesiastical wealth will be worked to the extent of six hundred millions of francs for the profit of the State. The plan is the old one, with some modifications which will make it less objectionable, it is believed, to parties by whom the former project was opposed. It is not yet published *in extenso* and cannot be judged in its details, but the ROTHSCHILDS are known to be the principal agents to furnish the money on the property which is to be hypothecated or disposed of, as may be found most convenient. A means for permanently increasing the revenue, long talked of, is that of a tax upon grist-mills, of which there are I do not remember how many thousands or tens of thousands in Italy. The proposal has before met with indignant opposition, but the present Minister has had the courage to renew it and insist that it shall be carried out. As everybody eats bread in Italy, even a slight tax upon every grist-mill adds a good many millions in the gross to the public income. Men have tried a good while to improve the financial situation by what has proceeded out of the month, and now the wiser method is to be tried of mending it by taxing what goes in.

Signor FERRARA has declared emphatically in his report that Italy intends to meet honorably all her obligations, and that all who hint at repudiation in any form are enemies of the country. At one time we frequently heard it said that some portion of Italian Fives were to be reduced to Three per Cents, and that those who had bought at forty-five or fifty, and were receiving ten per cent. or more for their money, would fare no better than those who had invested in other securities. It is to be hoped that now we shall hear no more such reports, as again and again we are assured by authority that there is to be no dodging and no shuffling in any matter which concerns the credit or honor of the State.

The pleasantest outlook opened by the Finance Minister's report is, that in something like two years Italy may be able to make both ends meet. At the expiration of that term the public debt ought not to exceed one thousand five hundred millions of dollars—a pretty round sum, to be sure, but one which a nation of five and twenty millions of people should not find to be a load too heavy to bear. The King has set a good example by throwing off four millions of francs of the sixteen which he has annually taken out of the Treasury of the State. He has, at the same time, asked for an appropriation of six millions for the payment of certain private debts. He has children to be provided for, and the present transaction may be one of convenience. Kingcraft is costly wherever it is practiced, and the people must be prepared to meet its reasonable demands.

The invitation to Italy to take a seat in the London Conference has been a gratification to people here. The country is rising by degrees to the rank of Powers of the first class, and the national pride is pleased. Italy once more is to exert an influence in European counsels: an influence which is legitimate and to be exercised independently in proportion to the growing strength of the country, and quite as likely to be exerted on the side of right and justice as that of any other Power.

From all that comes to the knowledge of the public—and it certainly is not much—Italian influence is increasing at Rome. Signor TONELLO, who resumed his mission a little while back, seems to be getting on in a more and more friendly manner with the hard-hearted and obstinate priests who rule there. The Bishop of Rome has broken out nearly all his teeth knashing them at heretics in and out of Italy, and now mumbles in a senility so nearly hopeless as to excite the compassion even of the thrice-excommunicated King of Italy. As foreign aid is withdrawn, the Pontiff seems more and more inclined to throw himself into the arms of his own countrymen.

We are only in the middle of May, and yet the heat is sufficient to send the first figs to market, the rich juices of which are pressed out by willing lips. We shall have to wait for the second crop before we are able to buy them a dozen for a penny. The sky is soft as pearl, and the sun shines with dazzling brightness. Green glasses and goggles are common, and great red-faced men screen themselves under white parasols lined with sky-blue. The Cockney first set this example when he was of some account here, and had his vanity gratified by being called *milord;* but now he is lost in the crowd, and Count BRIGHT, Count DERBY, and Count GLADSTONE are put in the same category.

In a few weeks people will begin to cast about for a cool nook in which to hide for the Summer. It is a quest which need not occupy one long, for Tuscany is full of pleasant places already well known to half the world. The variety is suited to every taste and physical want—pure air, shade, beautiful scenery of mountain and plain, mineral waters, sea-bathing, and the necessaries of life had at a cost much less than that of the present high standard of the capital.

There is a prospect that within a month the railroad between Leghorn and Civita Vecchia will be opened the whole distance, so that passage may be made from Florence to Rome by that route in about nine hours. Last week we heard that the diligence which connects the unfinished portions of the road was stopped by brigands, and the dozen or more passengers stripped of all their valuables, and left to make their way to Rome as pennyless pilgrims as those whose feet the Pope washed in Holy Week.

There seems to be unusual activity at present among Florentine sculptors. Among other works recently completed, there is now on exhibition a monument by COSTOLI, to be placed in the Campo Santo of Pisa, to the memory of CATALANI. It has attracted some attention. Signor COSTOLI has produced many works, but is not a great artist, nor is the monument he has made worthy of the great fame or the great fortune left by the Italian singer.

Mr. LARKIN MEAD, the American sculptor, has just completed the model of "Columbus before Queen Isabella," ordered some time since by Mr. LOCKWOOD, of New-York. This is Mr. MEAD's most important work, and its merit is sufficient to satisfy the artist's most enthusiastic friends.

ANGELICO.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 15, 1867.

England is in the jubilation of an assured peace. The King of Holland is still Duke of Luxemburg; the Prussians are to evacuate his fortress as soon as the treaty of London is ratified; all the artillery and stores are to be removed and the fortifications converted into a public garden, where the citizens can drink their beer and smoke their pipes *in secula seculorum*. England, Russia, Italy—all the great Powers give their united guarantee, binding over France and Prussia to keep perpetual peace toward their little Dutchy neighbor. The King of Holland does not get his money, and is obliged to keep the Province, which is his to have and to hold. France would not let Prussia have it; Prussia would not allow it to be annexed to France; Belgium didn't want the trouble or responsibility; so it remains as it was, minus a great fortress and 30,000 Prussians. France has won a substantial victory. It is for her as it would be for Spain were England to abandon Gibraltar. She has another neutral State on her northern frontier, protected by the guarantee of Europe—a sacred territory, across which no army can march to attack her. Her military preparations are countermanded. They were on a large scale, and so rapid that the war, had it broken out, would have been one of the most prompt and decisive character. The French were ready for war, but they will not the less delight in the prospect of peace. France is heartily industrial and commercial. No country in Europe has made, for ten years past, such progress in wealth and industry and comfort as France, and she is not insensible to such real and solid glory.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

I find that the opinions I have expressed in my letters from the great Exhibition are such as are no longer concealed by English writers. The special correspondent of the *Times* admits that France is ahead of England in machinery, in textile fabrics, woolens, cotton and silk, in furniture, in art, in everything. He claims credit for the English in one kind of porcelaine, in which, if anything, they rival the French. But nothing in England can compare with the wonders of the Imperial manufactory of Sèvres. In novelty, variety and perfection of machinery the best English judges confess themselves beaten, not only by France, but by other continental nations. This is a frank and honorable confession. The fact accounts for the columns of illustrated and depreciatory reports in the English papers; but now that the fact is admitted by the English Commissioners, a stream of English will pour into Paris to see what has been done, and how they are to keep up in the race of nations. Subscriptions are being raised to send over skilled artizans in every department, and give them an opportunity to make thorough studies of the Exhibition. This is better than abusing it. I have no care for mere sight-seers, but the American who wishes to see what the world has done so far in any direction will do well to spend a month of the approaching Summer in Paris.

THE REFORM AGITATION.

Here in London, also, we are not idle. Have we not assured the peace of Europe? Are we not passing the Reform Bill? On Monday night Mr. DISRAELI got leave to bring in his bill for Scotland, which was accepted at once by leading Liberals as a satisfactory measure. A great deputation has come up from Lancashire to urge GLADSTONE and BRIGHT to further opposition. They call for renewed agitation, meetings and petitions; but no one can tell what about, except to put out Mr. DISRAELI and put in Mr. GLADSTONE. The Tory bill goes to the verge of universal suffrage. Every man who pays rates, if only a shilling, can vote. Every lodger at five shillings a week can vote. Every man, in short, who gives the slightest evidence that he performs the duties of a citizen, gets a vote under the pending bill. The Opposition seems factious and ridiculous where it professes to be Liberal. That the bill goes too far for the Conservative Liberals like Mr. LOWE, is a matter of course. The wonder is that the whole Tory Party, almost, have followed Earl DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI in a measure so democratic that a year ago it could not have got the support of any but the most advanced Liberals. It is a bitter thing to the party which has for so many years had reform for its capital and war cry, and which has carefully kept and made the most of it, to lose it now—to have the wind taken out of its sails, and see the Tories steering into the haven of success; but it cannot be helped. The Liberal Party has been deprived of its only claim to support; it is broken up, routed, disbanded. Mr. GLADSTONE said to his last delegation that it reminded him of a story of a fox-hunt in Wales. One of the hunters, who had got left behind, asked a countryman if he had seen the fox. Yes, the man said, he had seen it, but it was a very little one, and had run up a tree. His fox was a squirrel. That, Mr. GLADSTONE said, was the present state of the Liberal Party. It was a very little one, and it was up a tree. The Liberal Press is very angry about it, but the country seems very well satisfied.

RITUALISM.

In the Lords, last night, Earl SHAFTSBURY brought up his bill to prohibit Anglican clergymen from wearing garments of a certain cut and color in church. England, his Lordship said, had come into a terrible crisis. Protestantism was in danger, for there were already two thousand churches where candles were lighted upon the altar. So many lights showed that dark days were coming. Ritualism threatened to shake the existence of the Empire. Men of great zeal, learning and ability were engaged in this work of destroying the church and nation, and as he was in favor of civil and religious liberty, he introduced this bill to forbid the people using unauthorized costumes and ceremonies. He had been among the farmers of Dorset and found them very much excited on the subject. They used very strong expressions, which, with proper deference to the bench of bishops, he would not like to repeat. Ritualism was exciting dissenters against the church, and even the Wesleyans, who were generally friendly, now threatened to destroy her as a branch of Popery. A noble Lord mildly suggested that vestments were older than the doctrines complained of, and were used in the Protestant Church of Sweden. The Bishop of London doubted if the evil could be put down by law. They must get control of the Universities. The mischief was with the young men, with whom Ritualism was very popular. The Bishop of Oxford said there was a general desire in the church and even among dissenters for religious services of a more stimulating character; but the English people will not bear the semblance of persecution. The Church of England was not a compromising but a comprehensive church, holding all extremes of doctrine. Finally, on motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the question was postponed two months. Meantime Earl DERBY's commission will enter upon its duties and in two years embody the whole matter in a blue book—a sort of egg from which may be hatched a bill. But the folly of thinking that in free England, in this latter third of the nineteenth century, religion can be regulated by law, is incomprehensible.

I am rather sorry the Lords did not send Lord SHAFTSBURY's bill down to the Commons. The debate then would have been much more amusing. With NEWDEGATE and WHALLEY on one side, and the Puseyites on the other, and the Irish Catholic members enjoying and helping on the fun, it would have had a nice time altogether. There was a little touch of it last night, on the postponement of the bill for the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. Mr.

WHALLEY tried several times to get a hearing, but was shut up or made inaudible before he could finish a sentence. Nowhere is there such an utter intolerance of nonsense. Members doubtless hold more or less to the freedom of speech, but they also maintain the freedom of not listening to what annoys them, with equal pertinacity. WHALLEY seems to have been raised up expressly to make the no-popery cause in England ridiculous.

TRADES' UNIONS.

The Blue Book of the Trades Union Commission will contain some interesting reading. Yesterday a large London builder was examined. He says the effect of the combinations has been to destroy all sympathy between employers and employed. There is a state of open war. No man is allowed to work faster or better than others—to earn more than the average, or to earn less. The man who is not able to do full work is not allowed to take less, but must be discharged. A man must not even walk fast to his work. To get the most wages for the least time and labor is the whole effort of the trade societies. Skill, genius, energy, ambition, are all repressed to one dead level—a dull struggle to do as little as possible, and get as much. The effect is to deteriorate the quality of work, to raise its price, to drive it out of the country. When workmen combine against employers, the latter are compelled, in self-defence, to combine against the workmen. The spirit of earnest loyal work is gone. All is antagonism of interest and dull routine.

The leaders and advocates of the Trades Unions are also the leaders of political agitation—the "spouters of stale sedition," as Mr. DISRAELI called the delegates to Mr. GLADSTONE—the men who tear down the railings of Hyde Park and agitate purely for the sake of agitation. The time is at hand, however, when these matters must be settled upon some reliable basis. The Reform question is settled, and all further agitation for years to come will be useless. The Trades Unions are on their trial, and the feeling of the country is far from being in their favor. The workmen are unjust to the public, and not less so to themselves. There is an earnest protest against the tyranny they exercise over each other. No workingman is free. Is it too much to say that no man adhering to the rules of these societies can be honest? When men scamp, and idle, and waste the time of their employers, and make a job last six days which could be done in four, and play the dog in the manger, where is the honesty? The great interests of English trade and manufactures are at stake, they are in peril. The Continent can do more work, cheaper work, better work than England can under the present system. Is it likely that those who govern England will allow her to be destroyed?

THE FENIANS.

Prof. THOMPSON, a Government Professor of Greek in one of the Irish Colleges, has written a letter to the *Daily News*, in which he expresses a certain degree of sympathy with the Fenians, and says that if any one is to be hanged, it should be twenty Irish landlords and six Irish members of Parliament. So far, there is no question of hanging but two, one of whom, an American from Ohio, MCCAFFERTY, has not been sentenced—there being some doubt of the legality of his conviction. The sentence of DORAN has been commuted. Fenianism is very quiet, if not quite defunct. A party of six men, with guns, were hunted out of a cave a few days ago. With the exception of the prisoners and a few stragglers, the whole army is either in America or on the way. STEPHENS is unheard of, and not even talked about. There is no present dread of the Fenians on either side of the Atlantic. At the same time, if a few Major-Generals could be sent to Ireland to compel every son of St. Patrick to fall on his knees as soon as he came in sight of the Union Jack, and stay there; to bow down to the British lion, and make his reverence to the unicorn, it might make him more loyal and submissive; but the English have much to learn in the art of converting rebels into loyal citizens.

The heroes of the Fenian insurrection are the Irish Police—all Irishmen and three-fourths or more Catholic. Their achievements exceed anything recorded in profane history. In one instance, three of them drove 300 Fenians and captured several prisoners; at Dublin, 16 policemen dispersed 600, and, at the great battle of Drogheda, 27 policemen were completely victorious over 1,000 Fenians in battle array. The eagerness of the patriotic Fenians to get out of difficulty exceeds, if possible, their foolishness in getting into it. They not only ran away on all occasions with an amazing alacrity, but when taken prisoners, have shown an equally laudable anxiety to save themselves, though at the exposure of their fellow-patriots. A Limerick paper says that of 17 prisoners at that place, 13 had offered to turn State's evidence against the other four. Those who ran so fast that the soldiers had no chance to overtake them, and were only captured by policemen accomplished in pedestrian exercises, ought to swear with equal agility. The whole affair, from first to last, has been foolish, crazy, cowardly and contemptible. I am sorry to write such words of a country for which I have so much sympathy—but these are the facts, and there is no getting over them. It is certain that no braver people exist than the Irish—it is equally certain that the Fenian enterprise has been marked only by treachery and cowardice.

ABYSSINIA.

The Abyssinian prisoners have not been released, and the English engineers sent to propitiate the sable Emperor THEODORE are coming back, not daring to go into the interior. Lord STANLEY has written to this inaccessible and impracticable monarch that if he does not at once release the prisoners, the presents sent for him will not be delivered. But the Emperor may also require some security, that if he releases the prisoners he will get the presents. It is a hard case for the unfortunates who have already endured several years of a cruel captivity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The season is brilliant. Never has London been more crowded, or more filled with all kinds of enjoyment. The two great opera-houses are filled nightly, and vie with each other in their efforts. PATTI was received back to the London boards with a genuine ovation. Her success in *Lucia* is so great that the *Times* critic says that should she lose her voice she would succeed as a great tragic actress. But she is only one of a host of great artists now delighting the musical world of London. There are concerts and recitals every morning and every night, not only at the great public halls, but at the houses of the nobility. There are charity balls where, for one guinea and a pair of white kid gloves, you can dance with Duchesses, Marchionesses, Countesses, and ladies to your liking, just as you may dine with the Prince of Wales and hear one of his elegant speeches at the same price. There are a hundred needy charities; and a dinner, with a Duke to preside—a concert, with a bevy of Countesses for patrons, on whom you call to get your tickets—a ball in May Fair, with fancy quadrilles of aristocratic ladies—amateur theatricals and *tableaux vivants*—are some of the means of opening the purses of curious and aspiring as well as benevolent people.

Literary celebrities also do a good work in turning fame into cash in this fashion. A few days ago the Adelphi was filled for the benefit of the widow and children of a lately deceased artist on the staff of *Punch*. Mark Lemon, John Tenniel, Tom Taylor, Burnand, Horace Mayhew, Shirley Brooks, Du Maurier, and others sang and played like old stagers. These authors and artists work together with great heartiness in such a cause. No envy or jealousy or petty cliqueism prevents them. They are all rivals more or less, but that does not prevent them from being friends. Some objection might perhaps be made by serious people to the rollicking, roaring fun of such a performance on such an occasion, but the benefit to the orphans will not be less substantial and welcome.

It may surprise the theatrical world in America to hear that Mr. and Mrs. HENRI DRAYTON, hitherto known as singers, have entered upon the higher walks of tragedy and drama with remarkable success in such pieces as "Richelieu," "Macbeth," "The Hunchback," &c. It is a daring and unexpected change of characters, but if my information is correct these artists will not regret having made it. Now if Mr. FORREST or Mr. BOOTH would only assume the parts of MARIO or GUIGLINI in opera, it would complete the transformation.

The Art School of South Kensington has commenced to publish a catalogue of works on art, those it has and would like to have, in the *Times*. They have engaged to pay $55 a column, the usual price being $100, and the cost of the whole catalogue, paid for by the Government, will be about $25,000. But as nearly half that amount will come back to the Government in the form of duties on advertisements, the cost is not so large. The advantage is to have a thorough and correct catalogue with a circulation over the whole world of 65,000 copies. Not a bad idea, perhaps; but the critics of South Kensington are not disposed to let it go on without some inquiry into its merits.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 17, 1867.

The daily admissions to the Exhibition now run from thirty to sixty thousand, the lesser number for rainy days and the greater number for Sundays and sunny days. The average must be near forty thousand. So that with eight thousand dollars a day for admissions, and the very large income from concessions and other sources, the affair promises to become a first-class speculation. The Parisians are in a great state of jubilation at the result, and everything now wears this most cheering aspect.

A serious source of curtailment to the receipts of the Exhibition is the difficulty of getting there, or more properly speaking, of getting away when one is there. In Paris everything is a monopoly—the wonderful order which prevails is only secured by monopolies—and to break up this system would be to fall back into anarchy. So we are condemned to all sorts of annoyances when there is a crowd, because the conveyance of passengers is not left to free competition. Still the means of conveyance are being multiplied; the new omnibus boat line, which is to be a permanent institution on the Seine, like that of London and Lyons, has at last got to half hour trips; the single line of railway which goes to the Champ de Mars, has doubled its force and its hours of departure, and one special omnibus line has been created and others are promised.

The animation and the life of Paris increase now day by day. The Champs Elysèes is in a state of permanent *fête*; the Bois de Boulogne shows more rolling wealth and more fashion than ever before; the river is alive with craft of all kinds, preparing for the nautical tournaments; the theatres and operas and public balls are putting before the public their greatest attractions; the proprietor of the famous Cremorne Garden of London has created an imitation of the original establishment at Asniòres, while HILL, another Englishman of restaurant memory, has opened the old *Chateau des Fleurs*, and converted it into a sort of English ball resembling the Cremorne. The American Circus opens to-day, and is going to do well; LEOTARD has returned to the Circus of the Champs Elysèes; Mabille parades this year its imitations of CLODOCHE and FLAGEOLET in the persons of GRAINDESEL and FILANDREUX. So we are going to have plenty of amusements, and one may say with truthfulness amusements of all kinds and to all tastes.

THE FRENCH DOWN IN THE MOUTH.

The results of the London Conference do not suit the French. Every one is down in the mouth. Last year they had a chance to take the Rhine, and this year they not only do not get that, but they are obliged to barter and conciliate, and go half-way about a little pea-patch of no importance at all as compared to the whole of what they might have had. The Bourse has absolutely gone down from pure disappointment and dissatisfaction, and NAPOLEON now holds in his hands an immense card, for the whole nation wants to go to war with Prussia, and certainly expects soon to do so. The treaty of London is denounced in the Press as a humiliation and a shame, as a miserable postscript to the treaties of 1815, and they demand its resiliation as soon as possible.

A PARTING WORD FOR THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

The *Moniteur* has just announced with evident satisfaction that the last soldier of the Mexican Expedition has arrived in France. We hear now that MAXIMILIAN has been defeated and put to flight, and we may therefore say that the ill-fated enterprise for the so-called civilization of Mexico is at an end. To tell you of the stories of suffering which the French bring back from that country would be to risk one's veracity for telling the truth. In the French army no account is taken of dead men, and history will never know how many Frenchmen went to Mexico and how many were left there. The retreat from Moscow was only more dramatic and more horrible, because spread over less time and space. It was more concentrated, and therefore more striking to the eye. Of all the French army returned from Mexico probably not one from the Marshal down will say anything else than that the expedition was insane and useless in conception, and most horrible and disastrous in its results. Never did soldiers contend against greater difficulties for the honor of their flag, and when they returned home they got no thanks for it, not even a public reception. Many of them were hurried off to Africa without even the pleasure of seeing their families.

The mercantile class have suffered still worse than the soldiers; for while their lives have been in as great danger, their, property as well was at stake. Worse than all, they were in that constant state of fear and uncertainty which was more cruel than loss of life or property, and to which the soldier was not subject. An acquaintance just returned tells the following story of one of his friends: He had amassed in trade the sum of 90,000 francs and was returning to France with it. A year or so before his departure he had had an inflammation of the throat, which closed up the passage to the lungs and made it necessary to perform the operation of tracheotomy—that is to say, the opening of the windpipe from without, in the middle of the neck, and below the obstruction. Into this his surgeon had adjusted an elaborate and costly canula and supporter made of silver, and by means of this apparatus respiration was made possible and easy. On the road from the City of Mexico to Vera Cruz he was surprised by brigands, all his money was taken, his clothes were entirely stripped from him, and finally, after a terrible struggle, the silver apparatus was jerked from his neck, so that he soon died literally for the want of breath! The horrors of that useless and criminal expedition will furnish tales for the bivouac fire of the French army for a quarter of a century to come!

THE DEBRIS OF THE FIRST EMPIRE.

The other day the time came around for the old officers of the first Empire to parade in honor of NAPOLEON'S death anniversary, and each year the diminution in the ranks is visible to the eye. The rendezvous for the parade is on the Place Vendome, and it seemed this year that not more than fifty sound men could be brought out. As one of their number, the Deputy M. BELMONTET, said: "Comrades, they are beating the recall up there." Nothing could be more interesting or more sympathetic to the people than these sturdy old remnants of the great battles of the first NAPOLEON, with their quaint but picturesque and very military old uniforms. A few years more, and the last roll-call will be heard "up there."

The "foreign invasion" has commenced in earnest. The Emperor dined yesterday at his table the King and Queen of Belgium, the Queen of Portugal, the Prince of Wales and his brother ALFRED, the Prince OSCAR of Sweden, the brother of the Tycoon of Japan, and other princely heads. To these His Majesty will soon be able to add the royal families of Russia, Prussia, Austria and Italy. The town is also filling up with the notabilities of every part of the world, who are passing a great part of their time at the Exhibition. The exhibition of notabilities is not the least interesting part of the great show.

MALAKOFF.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Gen. Hancock and the Indians—Letter from Gen. Hancock.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas,
Sunday, May 19, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 15th inst., in an editorial headed, "The Indian troubles—Gen. HANCOCK and the Chief of the Kiowas," I find the following statement:

> "There is also, moreover, much matter for reflection in the Kiowa chiefs' appeal against the summary and fearful penalties meted out, under the Commanding-General's orders, to the neighboring tribe of Cheyennes. The only excuse given for the destruction of the Indian village belonging to that tribe is, that they had refused permission to the troops to visit them in their camp.
>
> Before such a mode of retribution (had the excuse for punishing the tribe been valid) was resorted to, some credit should surely have been given to the assurances offered on behalf of the Cheyennes on the previous day, that they were desirous to live in peace, and would give guarantees to do so, provided the agents of the Government honestly fulfilled the treaties which had been made. Their first act, however, after their village was burned, was to destroy one of the overland stations, kill the stock keepers, and run off the stock. How soon do our Generals expect to win Indians to peaceful pursuits by pursuing this line of conduct?"

Another page of your paper, of same date, contains my remarks to the Kiowa chiefs, (upon which you base your assertions in the statement just quoted,) and from which I extract the following:

> "The young men (Sioux and Cheyennes) went on the Smoky Hill, burned one mail station, tried to burn another, and burned three white men. That I considered war, and then I ordered their camp to be burned, and everything they had in it to be destroyed or carried off. Before that time they had fired on my expressmen on the Smoky Hill and elsewhere."

The writer of the article in question, whom I assume to be the editor, could not have sought for much accuracy, for although he states that he had the information at hand, yet he entirely falsifies the facts.

The depredations referred to were committed on the 16th of April. The village was burned on the 19th, and not until after I had received official intelligence of the Indian hostilities. The destruction of the village therefore occurred—not before the outrages were committed on the Smoky Hill, as stated in your article, but three days afterward. The outrages were not then, as stated by you, consequences of the burning of the village, but its destruction was in retaliation for those depredations.

Nor is it true that the only excuse given for the firing of the Indian camp was that the Indians had refused permission to the troops to visit them there. No such excuse was given. It is not true that I was deaf to protestations of amity made on behalf of the Cheyennes the day previous to the destruction of the camp, nor that I had refused to entertain guarantees. I had not seen an Indian for five days before the village was destroyed, nor between the date of the outrages on Smoky Hill and that of the burning of the village. No guarantees were therefore offered. What guarantee had the Indian to offer when I had his village in my hands? None other than his word, and that had been violated. Neither could the punishment administered be considered summary. It was a deliberate act, for I had been encamped by the village five days before its destruction and after it had been abandoned. It had been carefully guarded, in order that it might not be despoiled while in our possession, should I conclude to restore it.

On hearing of the outrages I had either to decide to leave the village intact or to destroy it. The Indian barbarities required some suitable retribution or they did not. Having the opportunity I decided as I acted, and expected criticism, for the Indian agents who were with me objected to my decision. I am ready to meet the responsibilities of the act, and am not disposed to enter into a defence of it; but when a newspaper of the character of the TIMES in its editorial columns bases an article injurious to me upon such palpably false statements, I have thought it as well to let the readers of that paper know that the editor who wrote the article resorted to discreditable means through which to base an argument.

It is this style of argument by influential journals claiming to make public opinion which prevents a prompt and intelligent settlement of the Indian question.

We have practically, between the Platte and the Arkansas, the two important Pacific Railroads, the overland mail and telegraph lines and the three great routes of travel by the Platte, the Smoky Hill and the Arkansas. Within this belt of country war is being carried on against the Sioux and Cheyennes, and as we cannot with certainty or intelligently distinguish a wild Indian of one tribe from those of another, the war for the present is practically against all wild Indians between the Platte and the Arkansas.

The tribes interested have been so notified, in order that those who do not wish to make war may remain south of the Arkansas or north of the Platte. The country in question is at this moment practically clear of Indians, and we will try to keep it so, if permitted.

If the military are not allowed to accept the issue as it is presented, matters can readily be restored to the old condition. It is but necessary for the Government so to decide.

It must be recognized that the time is at hand when these Indians must be placed on reservations far removed from the lines of rail and of travel, to be guarded there by troops and be fed by the Government, if necessary. Then the traveler on the railroads or on the wagon road may have a reasonable assurance that his life is not hourly in danger, and those who invest their property in such enterprises may reasonably expect a return. It cannot be so if we again permit these Indians to roam at will across these thoroughfares, and to reëstablish near them their villages, from which war parties can constantly emerge for raids on the roads.

If intelligent editors, who have time to study this subject, and have real sympathy for the Indians, will use their influence to place this matter upon the basis suggested, it may save the Indians from final extermination by the people who live on the frontiers, will be of benefit to those travelers who have to encounter the danger of the Plains, and will be more just to the white man generally than the dissemination of articles of the character herein referred to.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, Major-General U. S. A.

The article to which Gen. HANCOCK takes exceptions in the above letter was based upon the telegraphic dispatches received from the frontier up to the time it was written. They stated in substance that Gen. HANCOCK had had a lengthy interview with the chiefs, and that during that council they had declared in favor of peace. Also, that when Gen. HANCOCK proposed to visit their village, they objected in a very decided manner. Subsequently, when the troops were marched to the village, the Indians fled. The dispatch stated that Gen. CUSTER had been started in pursuit of them with his cavalry, and was expected to have a fight with them, and that the Indians had committed the depredations on the Smoky Hill route. The statement regarding the depredations was contained in the same dispatch which mentioned the above aggressive movements on the part of our troops, and it was natural to suppose that they were made in consequence of such movements. There was certainly no intent to do injustice to Gen. HANCOCK, but simply to recount the events as they were reported, and from them draw conclusions.—ED. TIMES.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Field Day of the Fourth Brigade, National Guard.

Agreeably to previous announcement, the Fourth Brigade, Brig.-Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL commanding, consisting of the Fourth, Eleventh, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth Regiments, paraded yesterday afternoon for a general field day and practice in brigade evolutions. The battalions were ordered to report at 1:45 P. M., and the order was very promptly obeyed, though the brigade line was not formed until 2:15 P. M. The brigade then took up the line of march from Fifth-avenue to the First Division Parade Ground at Tompkins-square, where the head of the column arrived at 3 o'clock, and without any further ceremony the more serious business of the day was proceeded with. The several commands appeared to good advantage, the Twenty-second, of course, carrying off the honors of the day by reason of their new and handsome uniform. The Fourth Regiment turned out with 400 men, the Eleventh had about 450 muskets, and the Twenty-second Regiment had fully 500 men under arms, while the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth scarcely numbered over 250 each. Just before the manœuvres commenced, we were surprised to see so many of the men leaving the ranks and deploying upon the nearest lager-beer saloons. These stragglers were led off by the dispersing regimental bands, the majority of whose members being of Teutonic nationality of course naturally rallied on the lager-beer barrel, where they sought refreshment after their arduous labors in the musical line. It is but just to remark that the Twenty-second Regiment proved the solitary exception to the general rule in this matter, and the fact is greatly to their credit. While on this subject we may remark that the Eleventh Regiment proved conspicuous in contributing the largest number of these stragglers, their green trimmings and aiguilettes being observable in every restaurant overlooking the Square, and had these men remained in the ranks the Eleventh Regiment would have proved the largest one on parade. Several Zouaves from Col. HULL'S Regiment were also conspicuous for their disorderly behavior, as well as their flashing uniform, though it was reserved for the Sixty-ninth to furnish the most glaring instance of bad discipline to be seen during the day. Two Sergeants from that regiment were shockingly intoxicated, and wandered around the interior of the square in a semi-frolicsome and quarrelsome mood, their muskets being dangerous weapons indeed in their hands. These brigade field days ought to be abolished altogether, and a division encampment of a week's duration be substituted, for drunkenness seems to be the rule, no matter whether at East New-York or Tompkins-square.

Gen. ASPINWALL had laid down no regular programme for the evolutions of the brigade, which was unfortunate, because the orders were frequently misunderstood and the effect was most absurd. At one time it was very difficult to understand what the brigade was about, but the General's Staff proved competent and order was restored after a time. Gen. ASPINWALL labored under a great disadvantage in the fact that his voice was nearly inaudible in the square, while in the open country it could have been heard distinctly. Notwithstanding the fact that this brigade is one of the best in the division, we feel compelled to state that the field-day yesterday was anything but a success, as regards the tactical manœuvres, while the general guides of all the regiments proved wholly ignorant of their important duties. The several movements were too hastily executed, and the cautionary commands were piled up so rapidly one upon another that the battalions became confused, which fact naturally led to disorder and consequent delay. Toward the close of the drill these faults were in a measure corrected, and a greater degree of smoothness imparted to the evolutions. A review in due form closed the day's exercises, and the several regiments marched to their respective armories and were dismissed.

Among the visitors inside the railing we noticed Brig.-Gens. WARD, BURGER and VARIAN, with Cols. BENDIX, DUSENBERRY, CONKLING, and other leading officers of the First Division.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball—Eclectic of New-York vs. Americus of Newark.

The Eclectics took a trip to Newark on Tuesday, where they met and defeated the Americus Club by the following score:

ECLECTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	AMERICUS.	Outs.	Runs.
Bell, p.	3	4	McGrath, 1st b.	4	2
Howard, c.	4	3	Mayhew, 3d b.	3	3
Watson, l. f.	3	5	Kelly, 2d b.	1	5
Burns, s. s.	4	3	Bunting, l. f.	2	2
Brown, 3d b.	2	5	Aspden, s. s.	4	0
C. Glover, c. f.	1	6	Joyce, c.	5	1
Stevenson, r. f.	5	2	Farley, p.	2	1
Saltz, 2d b.	4	2	Devine, c. f.	3	1
H. Dalton, 1st b.	2	2	Jerolemon, r. f.	3	2
Total	27	32	Total	27	17

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Eclectic	1	2	5	0	0	8	0	5	11—32
Americus	4	3	4	1	0	0	0	3	3—17

Umpire—Mr. PIKE, of the Irvington Club.
Scorers—Messrs. WRIGHT and LEONARD.
Time of Game—One hour and forty-five minutes.
Fly-catches—Eclectic, 10; Americus, 7.
Out on fouls—Eclectic, 6; Americus, 6.

Aquatics—Opening Day of the Boating Season.

Yesterday the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association took a pleasure trip to Guttenburgh, N. J. The occasion was the opening of the boating season. About 1 o'clock the various clubs forming the Association assembled at the Atlantic Boathouse, Hoboken, where they were to be reviewed. After going through with this ceremony, which consisted of the manual of arms for amateur boatmen, the boats got under way for Guttenburgh. Arrived at their destination, a scrub race to Pleasant Valley and back was indulged in. About 4 o'clock the members of the Association and their invited guests sat down to dinner, which was enjoyed with a relish. The return trip was the next thing in order, and about 7 o'clock the fleet arrived at the rendezvous, the oarsmen highly pleased with the day's enjoyment.

The steamyacht *Fidget* was set apart for the accommodation of the Press, while one or two steamboats conveyed the invited guests. About 25 boats took part in the excursion—from the racing shell to the ten-oared barge of the Atlantic Club. Several new boats made their first appearance on this occasion—among others, the six-oared outrigger *Flora*, owned by the Columbia Club, and a six-oared outrigger belonging to the Alcyon Club.

The Hudson Amateur Rowing Association is composed of the following Clubs, all of which were represented yesterday by from two to four boats: Atlantic, Waverley, Gulick, Alcyon and Columbia, of New-York; Mutual, of Albany; Atlantic, of Hoboken; Hudson, of Jersey City; Essex and Nereid, of Newark; and the Palisade, of Yonkers. These Clubs possess property in boats, houses, &c., valued at $30,000.

Recapture of an Escaped Prisoner—His Exploits.

A notorious burglar and safe-operator named GEORGE THOMPSON, *alias* Adam Worth, who recently escaped from the Sing Sing State Prison, was rearrested yesterday by the Third Ward Police. The history of this man is peculiar. About eighteen months ago he was arrested by Capt. JOHN JAMISON, of the Sixth Ward, on a charge of breaking into and robbing a store under the St. Nicholas Hotel, and was convicted of the crime and sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months. At the end of six months THOMPSON made his escape, and has been at liberty ever since. Yesterday Detectives TILLEY and MURRAY, of the Third Precinct, saw THOMPSON in the Eighth Ward and followed him across Broadway into the Fourteenth Ward, where they succeeded in effecting his arrest after a sharp struggle, and escorted him to the Chambers-street Police-station. THOMPSON has confessed to his captors that since his escape from Sing Sing Prison, he has been engaged in an extensive series of burglaries and robberies in the Cities of Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia and New-York and Brooklyn. According to his statement it was he and two other confederates who blew open the safe of Mr. LIONEL JACOBS, at No. 177 Broadway, on the night of the 5th of last February, when nearly $4,000 worth of gold and silver watches were carried off by the thieves. Several arrests have been made in this case, but no results have been so far obtained except the recovery of a portion of the plunder and the conviction of two of the accused. The prisoner also confessed that he and two accomplices broke into the tea-store of Mr. JOSEPH STEINER, No. 49 Vesey-street, drilled a hole in the office safe and inserted a large quantity of gunpowder. The explosion of this powder resulted in blowing off the iron door, but the thieves considered the job a poor one as they only realized the sum of $80 for their trouble and risk, and they left all the books and papers intact. THOMPSON and his gang of experts next engaged in a burglarious entry of the store No. 52 Warren-street, on a cold night last Winter, when they only secured two coats. They went well prepared to operate upon the safe, but were not successful in finding its location until near daylight, when the attempt was abandoned. The Police are satisfied that THOMPSON has not made a full confession, and he, no doubt, has been engaged in many of the burglaries committed during the past year. The prisoner will be taken back to Sing Sing to serve out his unexpired term.

Sale of Coal.

Yesterday 80,000 tons of Scranton coal were sold at auction by Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER. The attendance at the sale was large, but the bidding was not very brisk.

The following prices were realized:

12,000 tons lump coal	$4 50	@$4 62½
12,000 tons steamer coal	4 50	@ 4 75
18,000 tons grate coal	4 50	@ 5 10
9,000 tons egg coal	4 25	@ 4 37½
20,000 tons stove coal	4 50	@ 4 70
9,000 tons chestnut coal	4 05	@ 4 10
80,000 total.		

The following are the figures of the previous sale:

12,000 tons lump coal	$4 35	@$4 37½
12,000 tons steamer coal	5 10	@ 5 15
19,000 tons grate coal	5 05	@ 5 20
9,000 tons egg coal	4 75	@ 5 05
20,000 tons stove coal	5 00	@ 5 20
10,000 tons chestnut coal	4 12½	@ 4 20
82,000 total.		

The average decline is about 30 cents per ton.

Commissioners of Emigration.

This Commission held their regular meeting yesterday, President VERPLANK in the chair:

The business was altogether of a routine character.

Number of emigrants arrived to May 22, 1867	69,964
Number of emigrants arrived since May 29, 1867	12,838
Total	82,802
To same date in 1866	82,993
Number of inmates in Institutions, Ward's Island.	1867. 1866. 1865. 1864. 1,412 1,225 960 816
Balance in bank Jan. 1, 1867	$24,072 95
Aggregate receipts to May 22, 1867	$159,326 41
Received since to May 29, 1867, for commutation of passengers	18,166 00—177,492 41
Total	$201,565 36
Disbursements as per previous account to May 22, 1867	$173,621 67
Number of payments	173,621 69
Balance in bank	$27,943 69

Arrival of the French Frigate Jean Bart.

The French steam frigate *Jean Bart*, Capt. GIZOLINE, Commander, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having left Annapolis on the 25th inst. She carries an armament of 36 guns, and has a crew of 690 men. The frigate is now used as a school-ship, and she has on board a large number of youths destined for the French service. Her original object in coming here was to escort the *Dunderberg*, recently purchased by the French Government, across the Atlantic, but it is now understood that another vessel has been assigned for that duty. The *Jean Bart* visited this harbor, also Newport, last season, at about this time. It is uncertain how long she will remain here.

POLICE COURTS.

TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

About 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a cry of "murder" was raised on the third floor of No. 151 Crosby-street, the "Carson House," when the Police made a "descent" by ascending to the floor, arresting John C. Carson, Charles Dusenbury, Leven Berg, Henry Wilson, Charles Adams, Geo. H. Warren, Jas. Edwards, Henry Herring, Martha Clark, Emma Asten and Josie Read, who were arraigned before the magistrate in due time. CARSON was held to bail to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house. The three women were committed for further examination, and the other prisoners were discharged.

FALSE PRETENCES.

SAMUEL FINLEY, of No. 142 Butler-street, Brooklyn, was arrested on a warrant yesterday by Roundsman CROKER, of the Court Squad. The charge against the prisoner was that of false pretences, and was made by ROBERT L. HULL, in the employ of H. B. CLAFLIN & Co. It appears that FINLEY obtained $259 worth of silk from the firm by means of false representations, and the prisoner succeeded in eluding the Police for some time. FINLEY confessed his guilt, but gave as an excuse his indulgence in intoxicating liquor. He was committed.

LARCENY OF MONEY.

Officer DUNN, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested ANN MAHAN, forty years of age and a native of Ireland, on a charge of having stolen a pocket-book containing $100 in Treasury notes from JOHN COSGROVE, of No. 89 Prince-street, who is very old. The complainant stated that the accused snatched the wallet from his hand while in her apartment, No. 120 Mulberry-street, and then ran off with it. The pocket-book was found in her possession with only $40 in it. She was fully committed.

ROBBING A SISTER.

ROSA BROWN, a German woman, aged 23 years, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of her sister, Mrs. MARY LEAX, of No. 91 Chatham-street, who accused her of stealing $150 in gold and silver coin, about three months ago, from a trunk at No. 267 William-street, where complainant lived. ROSA escaped to New-Jersey, and only returned to the City a day or two since. She confessed her guilt when brought before the magistrate, and was remanded for trial at the General Sessions.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

Yesterday was most emphatically low tide in all the Police Courts, and more especially in Jefferson Market Court. There were a small number of drunks and disorderlies, and in addition only the following:

PETTY LARCENIES.

HENRY MEYERS was charged in the complaint of ANNIE MARTIN with entering the premises No. 73 West Eleventh-street, through the basement door, and stealing a lady's cloak, of the value of $7. He was committed to answer.

The complaint of JOEL GOLDSMITH states that on the 20th inst. he gave SAMUEL H. JACKSON $14 to take to PARK & TILFORD'S grocery, corner of Ninth-street and Sixth-avenue, but instead of doing so he converted the money to his own use, and GOLDSMITH did not see him again until the 28th, when he met him in Broadway, and had him arrested by Officer LAIRD, of the Fifteenth Precinct. JACKSON was committed to answer.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENSE.

JOSEPH VATH, No. 307 Seventh-avenue, and CHAS. BERNET, No. 257 West Thirty-fifth-street, charged with selling liquor without license, were each held in $300 to answer at the General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

ANOTHER CHILD RUN OVER.

For the second time during the past week a driver of a Second-avenue car was arraigned charged with running over a child in Allen-street. The present case is that of MATHEW BRUNSTEA, driver of car No. 55, who, it is alleged, carelessly ran over a child named JACOB PEISER, aged 3½ years, in Allen-street, between Broome and Grand streets, the affidavit stating that JACOB KAMMERER, who was on the sidewalk, saw the child standing near the track and shouted to the driver when the car was ten feet off, and continues: "The car was coming very fast, much faster than cars usually go; there was room enough for the driver to have stopped; the horses knocked the child down and the cars passed over it—both front and rear wheels going over the child." The driver was brought before Justice SHANDLEY and committed for examination.

AN OLD THEFT.

On the 16th inst. CATHARINE DIBBLE missed several articles of clothing the whole of the value of $50, and on Tuesday seeing one of her dresses in a second-hand clothing-store, inquired as to whom it had been purchased from, which led to the arrest of PAT. MCMAHON as the person by Officer REYNOLDS, whereupon MCMAHON confessed the theft and was committed to answer.

YORKVILLE COURT—KELLY, JUSTICE.

PICKPOCKETS.

JAMES O'KEEFE and JOSEPH KING, who it is alleged were caught by two car detectives in the act of picking pockets in Landmann's Park, were committed to answer.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I. AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Miller, J.

Nos.
1297—Manuel vs. Holdrege.
951—Waring vs. The Hoffman Fire Ins. Co.
247—Snediker vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
1081—Crooker vs. The Long Island Railroad Co.
851—Tucker vs. the same.
852—Tucker vs. the same.
883—Vierck vs. The 3d-av. Railroad Co.
1433—Gordon vs. Linderman.
831—Kaylar vs. Jenkins.

Nos.
1383—Gilbert vs. Maitland.
1429—Baker vs. Webster.
1275—Ripley vs. Dunbar.
739—Curtiss vs. The Mayor.
721—McClellan et al. vs. Buchannan.
467—Jacobs vs. Sexton.
989—McDonald vs. The N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
723—Boyd vs. Merritt.
611—Dowdall vs. Matthews.
1267—Hewitt vs. Miller.
1329—De Leyer vs. Pike.

Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned to Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Nos.
52—Matthews vs. Hubbard.
74—Britton vs. Butler.
75—In re. Seeber vs. Steamship Circassian.
77—Harwood vs. Mitchell.
90—Jalkert vs. Wince or Winter.
97—O'Farrell vs. Malone et al.
103—Same vs. The Same.

Nos.
125—Honan vs. Chapman et al.
132—Kearney vs. Butler.
140—Wilson vs. Keener.
141—Suydam vs. Suydam.
148—Foley et al. vs. McDonald et al.
151—Kinnier vs. Kinnier.
155—In re. the Lathrop Sewing Machine Co.

The call commences at No. 157—Coomb vs. Stevens.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by all the Judges for hearing cases on Appeal.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

Notes of issue of the June motion calendar must be filed on or before Friday, May 31, 3 P. M. All those cases that have a preference in any of the classes must be filed by Friday, May 31, 12 M. If not so filed they will be placed at the foot of the General Calendar. By order, &c.,

WILLIAM C. CONNER, Clerk.
R. C. BEAMISH, Clerk at Chambers of the Supreme Court.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—LIABILITY FOR OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE PUBLIC STREETS—NOTICE—NEGLIGENCE—EVIDENCE.

The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, plaintiffs in error, vs. Wm. P. Sheffield, in error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion of the Court: The defendant in error recovered against the plaintiffs in error a judgment for injuries received by him in falling over an obstruction on the sidewalk of one of the streets in the City of New-York.

1. The first error claimed to be found in the record of this case, is based on the proposition of the defendant below, that the *locus in quo* was not a legally established public street, and therefore the City was not liable for its condition. On this point the Court ruled adversely to the City.

The facts as shown by the bill of exceptions in reference to this matter, are in substance as follows: The place where the accident occurred was formerly a part of the City Hall Park, the property of the corporation of the City of New-York. In November, 1847, the City Council ordered that the lower corner-line of the Park be so adjusted as to make a curve, instead of corners and angles, from Broadway to Chatham-street. The execution of those orders placed in the street the ground where the plaintiff received his injury, and it became a part of the sidewalk at that place.

It is now argued that this is not a street, because the land was not condemned agreeably to a certain statute of the State for the opening and widening of streets. This statute was intended to secure the private land owners compensation for their property taken for public uses, and can have no application to the case of an appropriation by the City Council of land owned by the City to the purpose of a street.

It is also said that the Park is, both by contract and by statute, pledged for the redemption of the City debt, and therefore cannot be thus appropriated. It will be time enough to consider this question when some creditor of the City shall raise it. The legal title and the present use and possession are in the City, and were when the land was thus converted into a street, and it does not lie in the mouth of the City authorities, under these circumstances, to claim exemption for their negligence in the manner of making this conversion, under the plea that the act was a violation of their duty to public creditors.

If the authorities of a city or town have treated a place as a public street, taking charge of it, and regulating it as they do other streets, and an individual is injured in consequence of the negligent and careless manner in which it is done, the Corporation cannot, when it is sued for such injury, throw the party upon an inquiry into the regularity of the proceedings by which the land became a street, or into the authority by which the street was originally established.

2. The second error is supposed to have been found in an exception to the following language of the Court in the charge to the jury: "If they (the corporate authorities) leave an opening in the sidewalk, which is sometimes done, and a person coming along in the night, falls into it, without any want of proper care on his part, the defendants are liable for any injury that may be occasioned. So, if an obstruction on the face of a sidewalk over which a person stumbles—a box, if you please, left out on the sidewalk on a dark night, or barrels, over which a person stumbles, and falls, in the absence of watch or care on his part—the defendants are equally liable for the injury. The opening, in the one case, and the obstruction, in the other, constitute the negligence on the part of the authorities who have control of the matter, and, in order to escape from the charge of liability, the burden is thrown upon them to disprove the negligence." To this charge it is objected that it precluded the defendants from any attempt to show that they were not guilty of negligence, because, if the obstruction constituted the negligence, the existence of the obstruction being proved, no defence could be offered. But this is a verbal criticism not justified by the language of the court, which in the same sentence declares that, in order to escape from liability, the burden is thrown on defendants to disprove the negligence. No one can read the charge without seeing that the jury must have understood the Court as meaning that the existence of those obstructions was such evidence of negligence as required of the authorities explanations in order to escape liability.

Another objection to this charge is that it ignores the necessity of notice to the authorities of the existence of the obstruction.

It is certainly true, as a general proposition, that before the corporate authorities can be held liable in this class of cases it must be shown that they knew of the existence of the cause of injury, or had been notified of it, or such a state of circumstances must be shown that notice would be implied. And, it is true that this charge makes no reference to notice whatever. But when we look into the facts of this case, as shown by the bill of exceptions, we discover a very plain reason why it was omitted. The question of notice, as a fact, could not be disputed, and therefore did not arise as a matter on which the jury required instructions.

The City authorities in converting the part of the Park already mentioned into a street had cut down a tree, and left the stump standing from six to eight inches above the surface, and from fourteen to eighteen inches inside the curbstone, on the sidewalk. This was done in 1847; and this stump, thus left by the City authorities who had cut down the tree, remained in that condition until the time of the accident to plaintiff, in 1857.

These facts were uncontradicted, and stronger proof of notice could not be given. It closed the question, and the omission in the Judge's charge of any reference to that subject was justified by the testimony. It would have been superfluous.

The judgment of the Circuit Court is affirmed.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

NO. 102—DECEMBER TERM, 1866.

The United States, Libelants and Appellants, vs. The Bark Teresita.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Mr. Chief-Justice CHASE delivered the opinion of the Court. The bark *Teresita* was captured near the mouth of the Rio Grande, on the 16th of November, 1861, by the United States steamer *Granite City*. The cargo consisted of 158 bales of cotton.

She was brought into New-Orleans for adjudication, and, upon hearing, the District Court directed restitution of the vessel and cargo. There was no question of the neutrality of the ship or her cargo, but it was claimed for the captors that she was in Texan waters when captured, and therefore subject to just suspicion of intent to break the blockade. The Captain and the Mate of the ship, in their preparatory depositions, testified that she was in Mexican waters, but the Captain, being on shore at the time, could not be certainly informed as to this. A stevedore, who had been employed on board the vessel and had not been discharged, testified that she had drifted to the place where she was taken, under stress of weather. He did not know whether she was then in Texan or American waters. Her full cargo had been taken in at her former anchorage. The preliminary hearing took place on this evidence, which, doubtless, warranted restitution. Further proof, however, was allowed. It consisted of depositions by the Captain and some other officers of the *Granite City* to the effect that the *Teresita*, when captured, was a quarter or half a mile north of the line, according to the bearings by the compass, and that the Mate admitted that she was in Texan waters. But the same deposition showed that the Mate declared that his vessel had drifted to the spot, his anchor and chain being too light; and assigned, as one reason for not returning to the former anchorage as soon as the wind became fair, that the Captain was at Matamoras with the ship's papers, and he did not like to move the vessel without orders; and, as another, that the ship was fully laden and ready to sail, and had been seen by two American men-of-war, which did not disturb her, and he thought, therefore, that she might safely remain where she was till the Captain returned. It appeared, also, that the mate proposed, if not captured, to return at once to the anchorage from which he had drifted.

We are of opinion that, under such circumstances, temporary anchorage in waters occupied by the blockading vessels, does not justify capture in the absence of other grounds. The case for the captors was not improved by the further proof. The decree of restitution must be affirmed, and we shall direct the costs and expenses to be paid by the captors.

D. W. MIDDLETON,
Clerk Supreme Court United States.

Henry Stanbery and J. Hubby Ashton for the United States; C. Eames for captors; F. R. Coudert for the ship, and Reverdy Johnson for the cargo.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict and a Jury.

A FRAUDULENT DISTILLERY CONDEMNED—CARELESSNESS OF ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

The United States vs. Seven Hogsheads of Beer and other Property.—This was an action to forfeit a distillery owned by Henry Quitzow, Jr., in Bergen-street, Brooklyn, for alleged violation of law. Quitzow's application as a distiller, dated Feb. 12, 1867, specified that he intended to distil from molasses, and that the capacity of his still was 300 gallons. Besides the still and the boiler, the only other implements specified in it were five fermenting tubs of 800 gallons each.

Frederick Cocheu, special Inspector, testified that he went to the distillery on the 23d of April last with Mr. Dailey, a Deputy Collector. He found the gate locked and could not get in, but climbed the fence. He then found the distillery locked and made his entrance by climbing in at a second-story window. He found on the first floor the five fermenting tubs, spoken of in the application, empty, and the still cold and no sign of any operation, but on making an entrance into the cellar he found nine hogsheads, seven of them full of beer, mixed from molasses, which was working and had not been set at the furthest more than three days. The hogsheads held about 160 gallons a piece. In one corner he found another hogshead raised up so as to be very near the ceiling, and in the ceiling above it was a trap-door covered up with barrels and rubbish on the floor above, but so arranged that a barrel of molasses could be emptied throught the trap into the hogshead. He found also a mash tub and a yeast tub not specified in the application, and which would not be needed for a molasses distillery, but belonged to a grain distillery. Some grain was also found on the premises. An examination of the still showed that the tube connecting with the cistern had never been soldered on, but could be removed, and an india-rubber tube was there which fitted to it. The cistern-room itself was locked, but it was so built that some of the boards in the wall of it could be taken out and replaced without difficulty. There was found, also, some tubs with charcoal fit for rectifying spirits, and some barrels of berries, &c., which one of Quitzow's men said were used in rectifying. The books of the distillery did not report any mash set subsequent to the 7th of April, and did not show that Quitzow had ever produced any spirits, although they showed that up to April 7 he had set twenty-nine bushels of grain to mash, but no molasses. There was found in the cistern fourteen gallons of spirits, and that was all so far as any record showed that had ever been produced.

It appeared also that Quitzow's place was seized last fall for violation of the law. Quitzow testified in his own behalf that the mash that was found in the cellar was an old one which he had on hand last fall at the time of the previous seizure, and that he had not distilled anything since except what was in the cistern, and he gave evidence to show that the cistern room could not be entered as Mr. Cocheu had testified.

Maurice Frost, an Assistant Assessor, who had charge of Quitzow's place with others, during March, was called as a witness and testified that the distillery was not in operation during that time. It appeared however that his examination had been of a very cursory character, and that he had no knowledge of the establishment in the cellar.

The Assistant Assessor, who took charge of the place of Mr. Frost, named Alfred Vanderwerken, was also called to prove that he was there every day during April, and that there was nothing done in the place while he had charge of it. It appeared, however, that he also had no knowledge of the establishment in the cellar, or even that there was a cellar at all, and he had never seen the man-hole in the floor, which was the entrance into the cellar, which was in a dark corner of the building. Quitzow having told him once to be careful how he went in that part of the building, as there was a bad hole in the floor and he might get hurt, whereupon he had kept away from the place. Indeed, it appeared that he had relied almost entirely on Quitzow's statement that he was not doing anything.

Two other Government officers who had had charge of the distillery for a part of the time were also examined, but neither of them knew anything of the establishment in the cellar.

The Judge, in his charge to the jury, took occasion to comment upon this negligence of the Assistant Assessors. He referred to the fact that these four officers had had charge of the place, one of them going there every day for nearly a month without ever finding out the existence of this cellar establishment, and said that he had, he believed, tried every case which had been brought to trial in New-York and Brooklyn for violations of the Revenue Laws, and he did not recollect one in which very great negligence had not been shown on the part of the Revenue officers. He called their attention to it in this public way in the hope that the attention of the authorities might be directed to the matter, that the evil might be in some way redressed.

The case was submitted to the jury, who found a verdict for the Government, condemning the goods, and the foreman in rendering the verdict said to the Court that he had been requested by the jury to say that the jury regretted much to see such negligence on the part of Government officers, and wished the attention of the proper authorities to be called to the subject.

The Court said the request of the jury should be entered on the minutes and communicated to the officers of the Government.

For the United States, Mr. Tracy; for claimant, Mr. Hollis.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 29.

Before Judge Sutherland.

PEREMPTORY MANDAMUS GRANTED IN THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD CASE.

The People ex rel. Rufus Hatch vs. Albert L. Pritchard, Treasurer, &c.—This proceeding for a peremptory *mandamus* to compel the respondent, Pritchard, who is Treasurer and Transfer Agent in this City for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, and which has been before the Supreme Court for the last three days, was terminated yesterday by the Court granting the relief asked.

When the case was called on yesterday Justice SUTHERLAND stated that the argument had taken so long he had considered it as it went along, and as it was a matter not admitting of much delay he would decide at once. He had really no doubt about it. He did not know that he had had a case in which he was more free from doubt. He would not say that had this Act of the Legislature of 1842 never been passed, whether on the facts of this case as presented by the relator, the Court would have enforced the right of a relator, or corporator, to see the books, as against this agent, simply for the reason that he wanted to ascertain who the corporators were with reference to this election. He would not say that was a question free from doubt. He was almost free from doubt that even at common law a *mandamus* ought to go, particularly to restrain the agent of a foreign corporation. That was a circumstance that rather added to the force of the relator's claim. But, said the Court, when I came to look at this statute, it appeared to me perfectly plain that this first section must be viewed as a regulation or general rule for the conduct of these transfer agents within this jurisdiction. It applies to all transfer agents, and makes the duty of transfer agents of foreign corporations, whether individually or in their official capacity, absolutely obligatory, without requiring the stockholder to give any reason for his demand to exhibit the transfer-books and list of stockholders, if he have any. I consider that it gives the right to this whole class of persons, without limitation or restriction—and this without any reason being assigned therefor. The second section of the act gives a penalty of $250 for not doing it. So far from that going to show, as claimed by the other side, that the duty cannot be enforced by *mandamus*, it goes very far to show that it should be; that the Legislature considered it an important right of the stockholder that it should be enforced, not only in the ordinary way, but by this penalty. The Judge further said that he had looked over all the cases cited as to this penalty being exclusive, and he did not think they applied. As to the other point raised, that is, that the affidavits did not show that he was the transfer agent of the company, the Judge said that in a general sense the Treasurer is an agent of the company, whether foreign or domestic, and as the affidavits allege that he (Pritchard) has charge of the transfer of stock for the company, that sufficiently makes him a transfer agent.

Considerable discussion then ensued between the counsel for the respective parties, and the Court, as to the form of the writ and the time when the same should be made returnable.

The following is the order which the Court directed should be entered with the clerk. The writ issued was made returnable on Friday, the 31st inst.

ORDER FOR A PEREMPTORY MANDAMUS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 29, 1867.—Present Hon. J. SUTHERLAND, Justice. The People ex rel. Rufus Hatch *vs.* Albert L. Pritchard, Treasurer and Transfer Agent of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company. On reading and filing the affidavit of the relator, and order to show cause, and also on reading and filing two affidavits of the defendant Albert L. Pritchard, and affidavits of Kenyon Cox, Henry L. Fearing, Theodore B. Stout, Asanel H. Heath, James H. Benedict, Elias M. Block and Wm. G. Ward, on the part of defendant, and on hearing Mr. Larocque of counsel for the relator, and Messrs. Allen and Tilden of counsel for the defendant, it is ordered that a peremptory writ of *mandamus* issue out of and under the seal of this Court, directed to the defendant, commanding him forthwith, and at all reasonable times during the usual hours of transacting business, to exhibit to the relator—a stockholder of the said corporation—when required by him, the transfer books of such corporation, and also a list of the stockholders thereof to the extent that, and as the same appears in the stock certificate books and stock ledger of the said corporation under his charge and kept in its office in the City of New-York, and any other list of stockholders of said corporation, so far as in his power so to do, and that the defendant pay to the relator $10 costs of this motion.

(Enter) J. SUTHERLAND,
Justice Supreme Court.

The interest in the Court-room during the remarks of the Judge, was fully as intense as it has been at any time during the argument. Numerous Wall, Broad and Nassau-street brokers were in attendance, and the prevailing idea seemed to be that the litigation between the parties had just commenced.

For the relator, Mr. Larocque; for the respondent, Messrs. Allen & Tilden.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—PART II.—MAY 29.

Before Judge Cardozo without a Jury.

THE BOGERT DIVORCE CASE.

Eliza Bogert vs. James Bogert.—This suit, which is brought by the plaintiff for a limited divorce from her husband on the ground of ill-treatment, has been before the Court in one shape or another about once a fortnight for the last three months. Some two months ago a trial of the cause was commenced before Judge Brady, but as the counsel for the defence, Mr. John Graham, announced to the Court that he should take the position that the whole case on the part of the plaintiff was a conspiracy in which plaintiff's counsel was implicated, if not the principal actor, Judge Brady refused to go on with the trial on the ground that he could not sit in a case where the professional integrity of a member of the Bar was involved, but that such an issue must be tried before a jury. Subsequently defendant's counsel backed down from that theory of the defence, and the case now comes on for trial on its merits. The plaintiff, it seems, married a widower with half a dozen children, and she charges that from the time of her entrance into the family she became the subject of insult, abuse and ill treatment from her husband's children, as well as from the husband himself, which rendered it impossible for her to remain in the house, and she asks for a divorce with alimony suitable to her position.

Defendant denies the ill-treatment, and alleges that his wife can have a good home at his house at any time she chooses to return, but that she refuses to comply with his wishes, or to act the part of a good wife in any respect, and only desires to get a living at his expense while living separate from him and his family. A large number of witnesses, mostly females, are in attendance, and the trial bids fair to consume the remainder of the Term.

C. P. Schermerhorn for plaintiff; John Graham for defendant.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Miller.

THE KANE ARSON TRIAL.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the jury in the case of John Kane, charged with arson, came into Court, after an absence of twenty-three hours, and as they represented their utter inability to agree upon a verdict, they were discharged. It is understood that ten were for conviction and two for acquittal. A motion made by Mr. Brady to have his client admitted to bail was deferred until Friday morning next at 10 o'clock.

The Court-room was thronged throughout the day with spectators, who anxiously awaited the result. The prisoner was remanded to the Tombs in custody of an officer.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 29.

By Judge Miller.

Elizabeth A. Foley, by &c., *vs.* George McDonald et al.; order for stay of judgment granted—the securities to be deposited with the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, &c.

By Judge Sutherland.

Martha E. Cowles, Executrix, *vs.* L. Arnold, &c.; report confirmed and judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered. Goodyear India rubber Glove Manufacturing Company *vs.* C. F. Bemis et al.; report confirmed and judgment ordered. Mary E. Knight *vs.* Abram Knight (two cases;) orders granted. In the matter of the petition of Mary Galvan et al., infants, &c.; report of referee confirmed and order granted.

By Judge Barnard.

Wm. Brice *vs.* Wm. H. Palmer et al.; motion denied. Chas. A. Silliman et al. *vs.* Martin A. J. Lynch; motion granted. In the matter of the lien against the steamboat *Josephine*, her tackle, &c.; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 29.

By Judge Robertson.

Fettretch *vs.* Totten; case and amendments settled; papers in clerk's office.

By Judge Monell.

Maynus *vs.* Greenough; motion granted without costs. Devlin *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; motion granted and referee appointed. Salisbury *vs.* Collyer et al.; sureties approved. Burgess *vs.* The Eighth-avenue Railroad; motion granted. Klappert *vs.* Grassman et al.; motion for receiver granted, with $25 costs to plaintiff's attorney. In the matter of the application of John A. Hull to be discharged under the Two-third Act; motion granted and defendant discharged.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, seven cases were disposed of. Four prisoners were remanded for sentence, two were acquitted, two discharged by request of the District-Attorney, and one was sentenced to State Prison. Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., appeared for the people.

SENTENCED TO THE STATE PRISON.

Charles Bruce, a colored man, lately a soldier in the United States Army, was tried for cutting a man named Henry Cansten upon the back with a razor. The evidence showed that the prisoner had an altercation with Cansten at his (Cansten's) house, No. 83 Grand-street, on the evening of the 10th inst., and becoming greatly enraged at his opponent, he drew the weapon and inflicted a severe, though not dangerous wound, as already stated. The accused plead guilty of an attempt at felonious assault, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

REMANDED FOR SENTENCE.

James Gaffney *alias* Lorin, Irving Byron and Edward Bennett, members of a gang of notorious up-town thieves, were placed upon trial for burglary, the complaint against them being that on the night of the 19th of May last, they forcibly entered the dwelling-house No. 608 Sixth-avenue, for the purpose of robbing the inmates. Fortunately their movements alarmed the members of the family, who were about retiring, and the intruders were captured and taken into custody by an officer, who soon arrived upon the scene. They pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and were remanded for sentence.

Henry Williams, indicted for attempt to steal $75 worth of lead-pipe from the premises No. 463 Broome-street, plead guilty. The officer on post saw Williams enter the alley-way adjoining the house, and suspecting his motive followed close after him, and just as he picked up the property referred to and turned to retrace his steps with the stolen burden, the policeman seized him and escorted him to the station-house. Remanded for sentence.

ACQUITTED.

A colored man named William Gibbs was placed upon trial for forgery in the third degree, in attempting to pass a false check for $50 upon Messrs. Acker, Merrill & Co. The testimony, which was overwhelming as against the accused, showed that on the 16th inst. he gave the check to a street-boy, and with it an order for a thousand cigars, at $12, at the same time instructing the boy to be sure and get the change and return immediately to him. For the fulfillment of this mission the lad was to receive twenty-five cents. Both check and order were signed "J. W. Palmer & Son," but these pretended specimens of that firm's chirography, differing grossly from any that Messrs. Acker, Merrill & Co. had ever seen before, those gentlemen suspected something wrong, and accordingly sent for an officer. Two detectives soon arrived, and when the boy left the store with an empty cigar-box, which one of the clerks had been instructed to put up for him, the officers followed. At the corner of Church-street and West Broadway the lad met the negro and, holding out the box in his hand, demanded the twenty-five cents pay for doing the errand. Gibbs suddenly snatched the package and fled with it in the direction of Broadway. The detectives who had stood near by during the act last described, quickly pursued the fugitive, and soon overtook him. During his flight the accused was seen to throw the evidence of his guilt into the street. It was picked up afterward, and, notwithstanding the clearness of the testimony, counsel for

The accused pleaded that it was a case of mistaken identity. His argument went further with the jury than did the clear and positive evidence of two Police officers, and the prisoner was acquitted.

Isaac Moses, a tailor, was tried and acquitted upon a charge of grand larceny preferred against him by Charles Lazzlo, of No. 406 West Twenty-third-street. The complaint set forth that the accused kept and concealed the sum of $241, in United States Coupons and Treasury notes, that were contained in the pocket of a pair of pantaloons left with the prisoner to be repaired. Moses was discharged.

DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL.

In the cases of Joseph Stivel, indicted for attempt at larceny, and Francis Routher, for carrying a slung-shot, the District-Attorney feeling satisfied of the innocence of the accused moved their discharge, and the prisoners were thereupon released.

The following is

THE CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. Matthew O'Connor; trespass.
The People vs. John McIntosh, Robert Nibbling; robbery, third degree.
The People vs. Carl Neickstadt; grand larceny.
The People vs. Frank Wilson; grand larceny.
The People vs. Daniel Bower; burglary, third degree.
The People vs. Michael M. Curry; assault and battery feloniously.
The People vs. Winfield S. Baird; false pretences and concealed weapons.
The People vs. George Williams; false pretences and concealed weapons.
The People vs. Charles Ginther; grand larceny.
The People vs. William F. Robb; grand larceny.
The People vs. Charles Riling; false pretences.
The People vs. John Brennan, Frank Maroney, Jacob Hall, John Donohue; burglary, second degree.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 29, 1867.

$25,000	U. S. 6s. '81.C...	111⅝	100	Mar. Pref..........	17
121,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'62	109⅜	200	do..........	16¾
1,500	U.S.6s.5-20sC.'64.	105½	600	do..........	16½
27,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C'65.	106½	200	At. Mail SS. Co...	101
2,500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65, New Issue..	108⅜	100	Boston W. P..........	27⅜
			70	Pacific Mail..........	129
20,000	do..........	108	300	do..........	129¼
10,000	Tr. Notes 7 3-10s. First Ser..........	106¼	100	do.......b10	129½
			700	N. Y. Cen..........	98¾
500	do.2d Ser. Ind	105⅝	200	do.......s10	98⅝
2,500	do..........	105¾	100	do..........	98⅞
10,000	N. Y. St. Bounty Loan...Reg.	108½	100	do..........	99
			100	do..s60.2d call	98⅝
1,000	N. Y. St. 5s. '74..	93¾	400	do..........	98⅞
32,000	N. Car. 6s.....x-c	48	1100	Erie R..........	59⅝
5,000	Mo. 6s..........	97⅛	300	do..........	59½
10,000	do..........	97	200	do.......2d call	60
20,000	do.......s30	97	58	Erie Railroad...Pf	71¼
60,000	do..........	97	100	Hud. Riv. R..........	102
27,000	Tenn. 6s. New...	64¼	200	Reading R..........	103⅝
20,000	Ohio & M.C....	2	1700	do..........	103⅞
40,000	do..........	25⅛	100	do.......2d call	103¾
20,000	do.......b30	25⅜	1000	do..........	104
9,000	Erie R......1st M.	100½	500	Mich. S.& N. I....	67⅝
21,000	Erie 5th M..........	89	500	do..........	67¾
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s' 83	93¾	1000	Clev. & Pitts....	74¼
2,000	P..F.W.& C. 2d..	95¼	500	Chic. & N. W.....	33⅜
2,000	G. Wt.R. 2d M....	70	200	do..........	32⅞
3,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	97¼	230	do.......b30	33
1,000	C. & N.W. Eq. B.	83	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.....	57⅞
50	Bank of Commerce.	118½	1000	do..........	58
50	do..........	118¾	200	do.......s10	58
60	Cen. Nat. Bank.....	110¼	300	do.......2d call	58¼
41	Fourth Nat. Bank.	107¼	100	Chi. & R. I..........	88
15	Continental Bank..	104	100	do.......s30	88
600	Adams Ex..........	66½	200	do.......s10	88
70	do..........	66¼	100	do.......s15	88
200	Amer. Ex Co..........	70	500	do..........	88⅛
50	U. S. Express Co..	72½	100	do.......s30	87⅞
200	Canton Co..........	43	100	do..2d call..s30	88
100	do.......b30	43¼	100	N. Y. & N. H. R....	116
100	do..........	43⅛	100	Tol., W. & W.......	41⅞
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	153	100	Tol., W. & W...Pf	65½
50	do..........	153	5	N. J. Cen. R..........	117
200	Wilksbarre Coal...	33	500	P., F. W. & C.......	96⅞
11	West. U. Tel.........	42½	700	do..........	97
100	do..........	42⅝	100	do.......2d call	97
18	do..........	42⅝	200	do..........	97⅛
500	do..........	43	50	Mil. & St. P. Pf.....	55¾
150	do......2d call	43	200	Boston W. P.....s10	27⅝
$10,000	Erie 1st M.....	101	50	N. Y. Cen..........	99
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s new	65	700	Erie R..........	60
2,000	do..........	65¼	200	Clev. & Pitts..........	74⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 5s. '71 R..	112	100	Wilks. Coal..........	34
10,000	US.6s.5-20s.R.'62	106½	20	Pac. M. SS. Co...	129
20,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s C. '62..........	109⅜	500	do..........	129⅜
			40	N. Y. Cen..........	99
5,000	U. S.6s,5-20s, R. '65..........	106½	700	do..........	98⅞
			100	do.......b10	98⅞
10,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C '65	106½	300	Erie Railroad.......	60⅛
5,000	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser..........	105⅝	200	Hud. Riv. R..........	102½
			200	Mich. Cen. R..........	109½
60,000	Tenn. 6s.....new	65	200	do..........	110
10,000	Miss. St. 6s..........	96⅞	100	M. S. & N. I. R......	68⅛
1,000	N. Car. 6s...ex-c	48	100	do.......s15	68
700	O. & M. C..........	24⅝	600	Ill. Cen. R..........	116
20,000	do..........	25⅛	30	Clev. & Pitts......	72⅞
20,000	do..........	25¼	100	do..........	74
11,000	West. U.T.7s.B.	80	600	Chic. & N. W......	33⅞
50	Ocean Bank..........	101½	300	do.......2d call	33⅛
50	Adams Express......	65¾	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf..	58⅛
200	do..........	65⅜	100	Chic. & R. I..........	88⅛
100	do.......s30	66	100	do..........	88⅛
200	West. U. Tel.........	41	500	Pitts.F.W.&C.R...	97
200	do..........	42⅛	200	Tol., W. & W..........	42
100	Mar. Pref..........	16⅞	100	Mil. & St. P. R..........	34¼
100	Atlantic Mail......	101	100	Mil. & St. P..........	55
100	Quick. Min. Co.....	25	50	Mil. & P.D.C Pr...	87

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$2,000	O. & M. Cer.....	24⅞	1300	Chi.. R. I. & P.....	87⅞
100	Adams' Ex. Co....	66	200	do.......b3	88
200	Pac. M. S. Co.....	128⅞	200	do.......c	87⅞
200	At. M. S. Co.......	101¼	100	do.......b10	87⅞
200	N. Y. Cen. R....b3	98⅞	500	do.......s15	87⅞
200	do..........	98⅞	100	do.......b3	87⅞
600	do..........	98⅞	200	do.......b10	88
100	do.......b10	98⅞	100	do.......b5	87⅞
100	do.......s10	98⅞	200	Chi. & N. W......	32⅞
2200	Erie Railroad......	59⅞	300	do.......c	32⅞
1100	Reading R..........	103⅞	100	do.......b10	32⅞
200	do.......s30	103⅞	200	do.......s15	32⅞
600	do.......b30	103⅞	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf...	57⅞
200	do..........	103⅞	200	do..........	57⅞
1800	M. So. & N. I......	67½	200	do.......s15	57⅞
100	do.......b30	67⅞	300	do.......c	57⅞
300	do.......s10	67⅞	300	do.......s3	57⅞
200	Cleve. & Pitts..b10	74⅞	100	P., F. W. & C.....b3	96⅞
400	do..........	74⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C...b20	25	300	Hudson R..........	101⅞
10,000	do..........	24⅞	400	M. S. & N. I.....b3	67⅞
100	Bos. Water P.......	27⅞	800	do..........	67⅞
200	Pacific Mail.......	129⅛	200	do.......c	67⅛
100	do.......b10	129⅛	200	do.......b30	67⅞
200	Atlantic Mail......	101⅛	300	do.......s3	67⅞
200	West. U. Tel.......	43	200	do.......b10	67⅞
100	do.......c	42⅞	50	Ill. Cen..........	115⅞
800	N. Y. Cen.....b3	98⅞	400	Clev. & Pitts.......	74⅞
100	do.......s10	98⅞	200	do.......b10	74⅞
200	do.......c	98⅞	200	do..........	74⅞
200	Erie R..........	59⅞	600	Chi.. R. I. & P.....	88
100	do.......b10	59⅞	100	do.......s10	88
3500	do..........	59⅞	200	do.......b3	88⅛
200	do.......b30	60	100	do.......b5	88
200	do.......b5	59⅞	800	Chi. & N. W......	33⅞
200	do.......c	59⅞	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf..	58
400	Reading R..........	103⅞	200	do.......b10	58⅞
600	do.......s3	103⅞	200	do.......b3	58⅛
300	do.......c	103⅞	100	do.......c	58⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Ct.....	25⅞	400	Clev. & Pitts......	75
20,000	do.......s15	25⅛	100	do.......b10	75⅛
10	Amer. Ex. Co.......	71⅛	200	do..........	75⅛
800	N. Y. Central....b3	99	200	do..........	75⅛
100	do..........	98⅞	400	do..........	75⅛
100	do.......b10	99	200	do.......b30	75⅛
600	Erie R..........	60⅛	200	do.......b3	75⅞
100	do.......b3	60⅛	1300	Chic., R. I. & P....	89⅛
300	Hud. Riv. R....b10	102⅞	100	do.......b15	89⅛
300	Reading R..........	104	300	do.......s5	89⅛
100	do.......s5	104	200	do.......b10	89⅛
400	do.......s3	104	200	Chic & N. W. R.b30	34
400	M. S. & N. I........	68⅞	200	do..........	33⅞
200	do.......b15	68⅞	800	do..........	33⅞
300	do.......s5	68⅞	100	do.......s10	33⅞
300	do.......b15	68⅞	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.s10	58⅞
200	do..........	68⅞	100	do..........	58⅞
200	do.......s10	68⅞	3800	do..........	58⅞
300	Ill. Cen. R.....b5	115⅞	100	P., F. W. & C.......	97⅞

WEDNESDAY, May 29—P. M.

The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Boston Merchants, which appeared this morning, imparted a more confident tone to the Stock and Money markets. For although the letter contains nothing new of the financial situation of the Government and the ways and means of the Treasury, or even of the purpose and calculations of the Secretary in regard to the Greenback Currency and the course of the Public Debt, which was not made known from Washington and discussed by this and other City journals nearly three weeks ago, its official form, over the signature of Mr. McCULLOCH, has removed all remaining apprehension of a further reduction of the Greenback Circulation. The mere settlement of this point will accomplish much positive good to business interests outside the Stock and Gold Exchanges, and this important consideration we can well afford to set off against any attempt which may be made by speculation to advance the premium on Gold or to unduly inflate the Stock market.

The Gold Room advanced nearly one ⅌ cent. The *Bull* account in the Room largely predominates, and as noticed yesterday, the speculators on this side accept all the offers to sell by the Treasury Broker, and then pay 5@6 ⅌ cent. interest to carry the Gold which they buy in advance of the ordinary demand for Customs and for Exports. The Export this week is materially reduced by the French Government bills which appeared in the market yesterday to pay for iron-clads, and which are not yet exhausted. The demand to ship Gold is also kept down by the cheapness of Money and the superabundance of Gold in London and Paris. This was sufficiently manifest before the recent exports from this side, which have already arrived out to further enhance the supply of Money and the price of the French and English funds. The sales of Gold to-day were at 137¼@⅜@⅜ ⅌ cent. The rates of Exchange on London steady at 109⅞@109⅞. Money to the Brokers 5@6 ⅌ cent. on pledge of Gold and Government collateral, and 6 ⅌ cent. on Railway and other Stocks. There was a fair demand, which was fully met by lenders.

The Railway market, which manifested signs of an upward demand on Monday night, and through yesterday's dealings, acquired additional strength this morning, and was under a more bullish temper during the greater part of the day than for a week or two past. The bearish account, which remains open to a very large amount on nearly all the New-York and Western Roads, was not prepared for the strong demand for the opposite account this morning, and many of the persistent short-sellers of the last two or three months resist the rise with much pertinacity, as many of them are probably able to do. For the next day or two the course of the market will be watched with unusual interest by both parties, as well as by that portion of the public who are generally ready for a turn in the market when it shows substantial signs of improvement. The Miscellaneous Stocks and the Border State Bonds participate in the better feeling of the market.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with the market on Friday night:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40's......	99⅝	99⅝	Northwest	32	33¼
U. S. 5-20s......	109⅝	109⅞	N. West Pref......	57⅛	58⅛
U. S. 7.30s......	106¼	106¼	Rock Island......	87⅛	88⅞
N. Y. Central......	98⅞	98⅞	Fort Wayne......	96⅞	97⅛
Erie..........	59	60⅛	Pacific Mail......	128⅞	129⅞
Hudson..........	101	102⅞	Quicksilver......	24⅞	24⅞
Reading..........	103⅞	104	W. U. Telegraph.	42⅞	43
Mich. Southern..	67	68⅞	Mariposa Pref....	17	17
Illinois Central..	115⅞	115⅞	Ohio Certificates	24⅞	25⅞
Pittsburgh......	74	75⅛	American Gold..	136⅞	137⅛
Tennessee 6s......	65⅞	66	Bills on London.	109⅛	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., cou., 1868..........	108⅞	Oregon W.L.,½ yr,1881	106
6 ⅌ cent. reg'd. 1881..........	111⅛	5 ⅌ cent. reg'd, 1871......	111⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881..........	111⅞	5 ⅌ cent.. cou., 1871......	111⅞
5-20 registered, 1862..........	106⅞	5 ⅌ cent. cou'n. 1874......	104⅞
5-20 cou., small..........	109⅞	End. coupons.1874..........	104
5-20 500 & 1,000..........	109⅞	10-40 reg..........	99⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000..........	106⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000..........	99⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000..........	106⅞	7 3-10 1st series..........	106⅛
5-20 reg..1865.new issue.	108	7 3-10 2d series..........	105⅞
5-20 cou.,1865,new issue.	108	7 3-10 3d series..........	105⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

N.Y. 7 ⅌ c., 1870..........	103	Illinois 6s War loan...	101¼
N. Y. reg. B'y loan..........	108⅛	Indiana 5s..........	91
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. B'y loan..........	108⅛	Michigan 7 ⅌ c., 1878...	100
N.Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan,1872.	100⅞	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., 1868..	70
N.Y. 6 ⅌ c.B'y loan, 1873.	100⅞	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., l'n.	83⅞
N.Y. 6 ⅌ c.B'y loan.1874.	100⅞	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	65⅞
N.Y. 6 ⅌ c.B'y loan,1875.	100⅞	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	63⅞
N.Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan,1877.	100⅞	Tennessee 5 ⅌ c.,n.bds.	58
N.Y.5 ⅌ c. B'y loan,1877.	93	Virginia Coupon 6s..........	67¼
N.Y.5 ⅌ c. B'y loan.1874.	93	Virginia 6s, ex c..........	47
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1870..........	100	Georgia 6s..........	72½
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1875..........	101	North Carolina 6s..........	61
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881..........	102	North Carolina ex c..........	48
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886..........	102⅞	North Carolina, n. bds.	48⅛
Kentucky 6s, 1868-'72..........	101	Missouri 6s..........	97
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft.1860.	101⅛	Missouri, H. & St.Jo. is.	81⅞
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft.1862.	101⅛	Missouri. Pac. R. R. is.	87
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft.1865.	101⅛	California 7s..........	120¼
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft.1870.	101⅛	California 7s, large b's.	120⅛
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877.	101⅛	Connecticut 6s..........	100⅞
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879.	101⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks. The New-York Gold Exchange Bank has delared its first half-yearly Dividend at 8 ⅌ cent.

New-York..........	122	Hanover..........	115
Merchants'..........	116	Irving..........	105½
Phenix..........	106	Metropolitan..........	130
Tradesmen's..........	142	Nassau..........	105
National..........	109½	Shoe and Leather....	110
Merchants' Exch'ge..	109	Corn Exchange..........	122
State of New-York....	110	Continental..........	103¾
Commerce..........	118	Commonwealth..........	107
Broadway..........	240	Imp't'rs. & Traders'..	111
Ocean..........	101½	Central National..........	110
Bank of the Repub..	115	Fourth National..........	107¼
Bank of North Am'a.	107½	Tenth National..........	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883..........	93	Tol. & W. 1st m..........	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887..........	95	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext....	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. es..........	89½	Tol. & W. 2d M..........	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76..	104	Tol. & Wab. Ecu. Bds.	65
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76....	104	Gt. Western 1st M. '68.	95
Erie 1st mort.. 1876..........	103½	Gt. Western 1st M. '68.	80
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879....	99¾	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	70
Erie 7s. 3d mort, '83..........	95	Gal. & Chic.. Ext..........	98
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888..	88⅞	Gal. & Chic. 2d M..........	97¼
Buff., N.Y.&E.1st M.'77.	94	Chi. & R. I. 1st M..........	101
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869..	103	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	101
Hud. R. 7s.2d M.s.f.'85.	104½	N. J. Centra. 1st M..........	101
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72....	100	Pitts.Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.	102
Har. 3d mort., '68..........	96	Pitts.Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M..	95¼
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. '69-'72.	104⅞	Pitts.Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	84
Mich. Cen. 1st M. 8s.'82.	108	Chi. & A., 1st mort..........	100
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M..........	90	Chi. & A., Inc..........	100
N Ind. Goshen Line.'68	88	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M..	60
Pac.R.7's guart'd by Mo.	96	Ohio & Miss. 1st M..........	86
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875..........	115	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M..........	87
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd..	80½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d mort	77½
Chic. & N. West. S. F..	92½	Mil. & St. Jo. 1st M..........	85
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B....	82½	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort...	102
Con. 7 ⅌ c. 2d conv..........	76	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort...	42¾
Han. & St. Jo conv..........	75	N. Y. & N. H. 6s..........	94
Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	99¼		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $2,259,031 97, of which $351,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $161,000; Payments, $782,133 48; Balance, $130,715,123 68.

The following correspondence has appeared in the Boston papers:

BOSTON, April 30.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, merchants, manufacturers and professional men of Boston, having been informed that it is your intention to visit New-England during the present season, cordially invite you to come to Boston and to give us the opportunity to meet you at a dinner to be given on such day as you may designate.

We desire to express to you our appreciation of the integrity and ability with which you have conducted the affairs of the Treasury Department:

Yours, with great respect,

Wm. Gray, Lyman Nichols, Natnl. Thayer, Wm. Whiting, J. M. Forbes, Geo. Wm. Bond, Wm. Amory, Alex. H. Rice, Benj. E. Bates, Geo. Baty Blake, Wm. Perkins, Isaac Livermore, Samuel H. Whalley, Geo. B. Upton, Geo. O. Hovey, Peter W. Chandler, S. A. Payson, Geo. P. Sanger, James M. Beebe, Benj. F. Thomas, J. Wiley Edmonds, Jos. S. Ropes, H. P. Kidder, F. H. Peabody, J. I. Bowditch, O. W. Peabody, Edward Austin, Henry Lee, Alpheus Hardy, Chas. G. Loring, Amos A. Lawrence, John H. Reed, Geo. C. Richardson, Ignatius Sargent, James L. Little, Theophilus Par, Wm. Edicott, Jr., Richard S. Fay, S. Frothingham, Jr., Geo. L. Ward, Gardner Brewer, Edward Atkinson, P. T. Jackson.

THE SECRETARY'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 30th ult., inviting me, in case I should visit New-England, to come to Boston and give you an opportunity to meet me at a dinner to be given at such day as I might designate, would have received an earlier reply but for the pressure of official duties.

I regret to be under the necessity of saying that I shall not be able to visit New-England during the present season as I had contemplated. I must therefore decline your very kind and complimentary invitation. In doing so, it is proper for me to remark, that nothing could be more gratifying to my feelings than the appreciation you express of the manner in which I have conducted the affairs of the Treasury Department. The indorsement of so many of the leading merchants, manufacturers, and professional men of Boston, the city in which, in early life, many of my happiest days were spent, and which, in common with all New-Englanders, I regard with pride and affection, is an honor which would be highly appreciated under any circumstances; and, for reasons not necessary to be alluded to, is an honor especially grateful to me at the present time.

I need not assure you, gentlemen, that it shall be my earnest purpose to continue to so administer my office as to justify the confidence you have so generously given me. You must not expect, however, that our monthly statements for the rest of the present, and the early part of the next fiscal year will be as satisfactory as they have been for many months past. The donations or bounties to soldiers, preparations for a threatening Indian war, even if the war itself should be avoided, and very liberal appropriations of a miscellaneous character, will cause unusually heavy drafts to be made upon the Treasury; while, on the other hand, the general failure of the wheat crop, and the partial failure of the corn crop last year, slow progress in the restoration of the Southern States to their proper relations with the Federal Government, the dullness of trade throughout the country—partly the result of a decrease of production, and partly of the natural reaction which always follows periods of excitement and speculation, together with reduced taxes, will very considerably affect our revenues. This combination of adverse circumstances may retard a return to specie payments, and with large issues of bonds to be made to the Pacific Railroad and its branches or divisions, will prevent for a brief season a reduction of the public debt, and may even render a temporary increase of it unavoidable, but it will not weaken my faith in our ability to move on again in the right direction at an early day. On the contrary, I believe that this check to our progress will lead to improvements in our revenue laws and to an increase of efficiency in their execution, hasten the representation in Congress of the Southern States, and secure greater economy in all branches of the public service.

Some surprise may exist that I have not for some months past reduced the circulation of United States notes according to the authority conferred upon me by Congress, and an inference may be drawn from it that my opinion upon the subject of contraction has undergone a change. Permit me to say, therefore, that I am as much persuaded as ever of the importance of an early return to specie payments, and of a reduction of the currency, as a means of checking extravagance and speculation and of increasing production, without which all efforts to restore permanently the specie standard will be ineffectual. What the country needs, in order that specie payments may be resumed and maintained and real prosperity secured, is an increase of industry and a restoration of our former habits of economy. As a people, among ourselves, we must earn more and spend less. In our trade with foreign nations we must sell more or buy less. Any different prescription for existing financial evils is, in my judgment, quackery. That contraction will tend to bring about this desirable condition of things I have never doubted, but I have nevertheless suspended the reduction of the circulation of United States notes, and for the following reasons, either of which would perhaps have justified my course, and all of which have had more or less influence in determining it:

First—The views of a majority of the members of Congress, as indicated by a number of votes last Winter, were adverse to immediate contraction, and I have not felt at liberty to place myself in practical opposition to the law-making branch of the Government without whose support I must be powerless.

Second—There have existed for some months past anxious forebodings of financial troubles, and while they continued I have been apprehensive that a contraction of the currency, the object and effect of it being misunderstood or misintrepreted, might produce a panic in the commercial cities, which, extending over the country and beyond the speculative interests, would injuriously affect legitimate business and the revenue dependent upon it.

Third—Large amounts of interest-bearing notes are to be paid or converted with the present and next fiscal year, to which it seemed prudent for me first to direct my attention, leaving the question of a curtailment of the circulating notes to be determined from month to month, by the condition of the country and of the Treasury.

Fourth—Anticipating that the failure of the crops and the other circumstances alluded to, would seriously affect business, I have considered it important that the public mind should not be diverted by the criticisms and complaints of those who are opposed to contraction, from the real causes of trouble; that a sound policy should not be put in peril by being made the "scapegoat" for evils resulting from different causes.

You not will infer from what I have written that I am not hopeful in regard to our financial future. It has been my constant aim so to manage the national finances as to aid in bringing the country to a healthy financial condition, without being subjected to the severe disasters which many judicious persons have supposed a large debt and the derangement of business, and the diminution of industry occasioned by the war and a redundant currency, would render inevitable. My faith that this can be accomplished is unshaken. The causes which are now operating against us are exceptional and temporary. The prospect of a good crop of Winter wheat was never better. More Spring wheat has been sown and more corn has or will be planted this season than ever before. The people are beginning to comprehend again this important truth, which seems to have been disregarded for some years past, that prosperity is the result of labor, that industry and economy are as indispensable to national as well as to individual wealth. I shall be grievously disappointed if another year does not witness a large increase of industry, of enterprise and of revenue, decided progress toward a resumption of specie payments, and a steady reduction of the public debt.

Please pardon me for writing so long a letter, and believe me to be with sentiments of the highest regard,

Your obedient servant,
H. McCULLOCH.

Hon. WILLIAM GRAY and others.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, May 29, noticing the annual report of the Board of Trade of that city for 1866, says:

"We learn that of coal the aggregate sent to market was 12,397,747 tons, worth, at say $4 a ton, nearly $50,000,000. Of petroleum we shipped to foreign ports 592,542 barrels, our trade in that article having more than doubled since 1865. The iron manufacture of the city for the first six months of the year, excepting railroad iron, was worth $6,216,540, and of the State of Pennsylvania, $33,316,004. For the last six months the iron return of Pennsylvania, excepting railroad iron, was $24,961,830. Of railroad iron there was rolled and rerolled, in Pennsylvania, 197,460 tons, being considerably over one-third of the whole manufacture of the United States. The value of coal, iron and petroleum is set down at $158,231,242, but these articles, although of the first importance, are but a small portion of the articles produced by our varied industry. Some attempt has been made to ascertain the manufactures and productions of the city, which, in the table given, foot up for the year, $127,661,890, but this amount is only ascertained by returns of taxed articles. As there are large quantities of untaxed goods made and disposed of, we are still left to conjecture what the total may be. The foreign trade of Philadelphia is set down for the year thus: Exports, $17,913,901; imports, $13,505,605. This is an increase of nearly $5,000,000 in the exports, and nearly $4,000,000 in the imports. The foreign exports are larger than they have been for sixty years, but not equal to what they were between 1804 and 1808, when the highest point attained was over $31,000,000. The imports are larger than they have been for five years, but not in the average as great as they were from 1848 to 1860."

Fort Wayne Road—New Accommodations.

From the Pittsburgh Journal.

We visited on Saturday morning, at the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad depot grounds, on Madison-street, the sumptuous new silver palace car "Altoona," the latest of the Central Transportation Company's new coaches for their through line to New-York by Pittsburgh and Allentown. Our readers are already well informed of the leading features of this shortest of all the routes to the seaboard, in dispatching on its through trains four times each week one of these silver palace cars for day and night use. Thus the passenger taking a place in the car in this city is not required to leave it until reaching the Jersey City Ferry, after a run shorter by two hours than can be made over any other route, this being, moreover, the only line on which this advantage of through cars is offered. The desirableness of this system will be appreciated without any detailed explanation, relieving, as it does, the fears and annoyances of travelers—the timid, the unprotected, or the merely luxurious—from the evils of changing cars under the pressure and rush for seats, the securing of sleeping-berths in advance of arrival, and the crowding of cars *en route*. The space, whether berth or state-room, paid for here by the traveler, is as exclusively his, throughout the trip from the lakes to tide-water, as if it was his state-room on an ocean steamer.

The silver palace-cars have deserved their name from the superb solidity and elegance of their finish. There is nothing garish and merely showy, but all is rich, permanent and for use. The "Altoona" in this respect is superior even to all its predecessors, and combines qualities that render it one of the most perfect sleeping-cars or saloon-cars for day use ever put on wheels. It has one quality, like the others in the line, which charms the railroad men—extreme lightness, compared with other prominent styles of sleeping-cars. These silver palace cars weigh only eighteen tons, or less than half the weight of some of the more recently built cars on other roads.

By means of the silver palaces thus dispatched four times a week over this Pittsburgh route, the luxuries of travel have been so increased that these berths and state-rooms are engaged in some instances weeks in advance. Each car goes through in charge of its own special conductor, in whose care ladies and children travel securely, and protected against the inconveniences and perils of the system of changing cars.

The "Altoona" leaves on the Monday morning train, and will reach New-York on Tuesday evening. All day on Saturday it was visited by many hundreds of our citizens, who expressed extreme delight and admiration at the beauty and perfection of its fittings and appointments. Nor is railroad economy invaded by this luxuriousness realized, for the car will accommodate with berths as many passengers as can be transported in a day car of the same size.

The Central Transportation Company deserve great credit for the skill and liberality with which they have put into commission this superb line of silver palace-cars, and they are fortunate in their alliance with the first-class railroad enterprises that together make up the great through route by Pittsburgh and Allentown.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 24, 1867.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 22d inst., I have to say that the law exempts castings made for locks, safes, looms, spinning-machines, steam-engines, hot-air and hot-water furnaces and sewing-machines, upon which a tax is assessed and paid on the article of which the casting is a part. It also exempts castings made to form part of any article upon which, in a finished state, a tax is assessed and paid.

These are conditional exemptions, the condition being the payment of a tax on the castings as parts and parcels, or constituent parts of the finished articles. This exemption would not cover castings made and used in the repair of any of the articles enumerated, or in the repair of any article except cars, scales and machinery.

The exceptional cases named are absolutely exemptions, and apply equally to castings when made for repairs, as when made for new and taxable cars, scales, machinery, &c.

It is important to distinguish between machines and "machinery." The latter term as used in the Excise Law can only have reference to those appliances or arrangements by which force is applied and directed, as for instance to shafting, gearing, pulleys, couplings, &c.

For further information see letter on castings in Revenue Record, May 18, 1867.

Yours respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

JOHN G. TREADWELL, Esq., United States Assessor, Albany, N. Y.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 21, 1867.

SIR: In reply to yours of the 16th instant, that receipts of vessels for food furnished passengers are not subject to tax under section 103. Receipts "for lodging" cannot be distinguished from receipts for transportation, and you will allow no deduction on account thereof.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

P. C. VAN WYCK, Esq., Assessor, New-York City.

No stamp duty is required on "powers of attorney or any other paper relating to applications for bounties, arrearages of pay, or pensions, or to the receipt thereof from time to time." This provision applies to those papers only which relate to United States bounties, pensions, &c., and does not extend to those relating to State, county and town bounties, &c. A power of attorney to indorse the official check of a United States disbursing officer, issued for money to be applied in payment of a United States bounty or pension, or in discharge of a claim against the United States for what is technically known as arrearages of pay, is a paper relating to the receipt of such pension, bounty, &c., and is therefore exempt from stamp tax.

When the members of a business firm obtain an act of incorporation, and the partnership really is conveyed to the corporation, each partner receiving stock therein to the amount of his partnership interest, the deed from the firm to the corporation should be stamped like ordinary deeds, at the rate of fifty cents for each $500 or fractional part of $500 of the consideration or value.

The original cost of property destroyed by fire during the year 1866, less the amount received as insurance thereon, may be deducted from the income of that year of the person to whom the loss occurred. Estimated appreciations or depreciations of property are in no case to be considered in ascertaining amounts to be taxed as income.

The proprietor of a theatrical company is liable to a special tax, under paragraph 38 of section 79, for each and every State in which he exhibits in any other places or edifices than those the proprietors of which have been taxed under paragraph 37 of the same section.

Horse nets, when manufactured from untaxed material, are subject to a tax of five per cent. upon their entire value; when made from thread, yarn, or warp, upon which a tax or duty has been paid, the tax is on the increased value.

When a tax-payer owns a homestead, the rental value of which is not returned as income, he should not be allowed to deduct the amount paid by him "for the rent of the house or premises occupied as a residence for himself and family" elsewhere.

When a deed covers both realty and personalty it should be stamped at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 or fractional part of $500 of the realty, and as a contract or agreement on account of the personalty.

Blacksmiths and stencil-cutters are required to pay special taxes as manufacturers, if the articles manufactured by them exceed $1,000 per annum in value.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE NEW TRUST COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 363 BROADWAY, May 27, 1867.

Notice.—The Trustees of this Company have the satisfaction of announcing that **over Three Quarters** of its Capital Stock of ONE MILLION DOLLARS has been applied for during the last few days. The rapidity with which the Stock has been taken up renders it certain that the Commissioners for receiving subscriptions will be able to close the Books in a very few days.

Before doing so, however, they wish to afford further opportunity for investors, **particularly SMALL Ones**, to obtain some of the Stock.

The Charter is considered exceedingly valuable, there having been but one Trust Company Charter granted during the past five years, and the existing organizations (only four in number) are doing a profitable business, the stock of all of them selling very much above par. The Company will furnish by mail, or personally, to all applicants full particulars of the nature of the business of this Company, its prospects and the names of its officers and trustees, which includes many of the leading Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and Capitalists of the City and State of New-York.

This Company can loan its Deposits only on United States or State Stocks, or those of Cities and Towns of the State of New-York. It cannot loan on business paper, or other personal security, neither can any Trustee borrow any of its funds, making the investment of money unusually safe.

The probabilities are that its Stock will pay liberal dividends besides annually enhancing in value.

OFFICERS:
President—JOSEPH U. ORVIS.
1st Vice-President—HENRY C. CARTER.
2d Vice-President—BARNET L. SOLOMON.
TRUSTEES:

A Board of Trustees, consisting of Thirty-nine Stockholders, of not less than $5,000 each, a list of whom appears in the Circulars of the Company.

☞ The Books are still open at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 29, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 26 bbls. Ashes, 5,210 bbls. Flour, 232 bags Corn Meal, 1,500 bushels Wheat, 63,360 bushels Corn, 900 bushels Oats, 140 pkgs. Cut Meats, 62 pkgs. Lard, 5,661 bbls. Petroleum and 590 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quiet, to-day, at $8 75 for Pots, and (nominally) $13 for Pearls ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been less sought after at less buoyant prices, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18¼c.; Rio, 15c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15¼c.@16c., in gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in moderately active demand and rather more firmly held, partly in consequence of the buoyancy in gold. Middlings closed at from 27c. @28½c. ⅌ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 2,700 bales, against receipts of 2,822 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week..........	5,239
Receipts last week..........	8,058
Receipts preceding week..........	8,602
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867..........	326,193
Receipts since Sept. 1. 1866..........	563,741
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867..........	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866..........	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1..........	260,359
Exports since Sept. 1..........	383,952
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866..........	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866..........	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here..........	98,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866..........	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates..........	1,732,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866.	1,324,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates..........	305,000

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton Coal to-day 85,000 tons were disposed of at rather lower prices, including 12,000 tons Lump at $4 55@$4 62½; 12,000 tons Steamboat at $4 50@$4 87½; 18,000 tons Grate at $4 50@$5 10; 9,000 tons Egg at $4 35@$4 37½; 20,000 tons Stove at $4 50@$4 70; and 9,000 tons Chestnut at $4 05@$4 10 ⅌ ton of 2,240 ℔s., delivered at Elizabethport, N. J. Also 5,000 tons deliverable at Washington, N. J., at the following rates: 500 tons Grate at $2 25@$2 50; 1,200 tons Egg at $2 25@$2 30; 2,300 tons Stove at $2 50@$2 75; 1,000 tons Chestnut at $2, ⅌ ton.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet to-day, though prices have been again reduced 15c.@30c. ⅌ ℔. Sales since our last have been 3,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 90 @$11: common to good Extra State at $11 50@$12 50: good to choice do. do. at $12 50@$13 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $12 65@$13 75 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western..........	$9 90	@11 00
Extra State..........	11 50	@13 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	11 40	@15 25
Extra Ohio,round-hoop,ship'g brands.	12 65	@13 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	13 50	@15 50
Extra Genesee..........	13 50	@15 50
Common to choice extra Missouri...	14 50	@17 50

Southern Flour is heavy and lower; sales have been reported of only 450 bbls. at $12 35@$14 35 for ordinary to fair extra, and $14 35@$17 25 for fair to very choice extra do. ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quiet and very heavy at $14 50@$16 50 for extra ⅌ bbl.; sales 127 bbls. Rye Flour is in less request at from $8@$9 30 ⅌ bbl.; sales 240 bbls. Corn Meal is in slack request at $5 90 for Jersey and City, $6 for Western, and $6 20@$6 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,550 bbls. and sacks, at $14 65@$16 ⅌ bbl. of 196 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very much depressed and quoted nominally off again 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel, in the absence of any important transactions; sales have been confined to small lots of No. 3 and No. 2 Spring, poor, at $2 40@$2 55 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered and has been in less request, closing at decidedly lower prices; sales have been reported since our last of 47,500 bushels at $1 18@$1 28 for inferior to very handsome new Mixed Western; $1 28 for Yellow Western; $1 33@$1 35, (nominally) for Old Mixed Western, $1 27 for White Southern, $1 30 Yellow, do., and $1 10 for unsound Mixed Western, ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in demand, opening firmly, but closing heavily. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan and Ohio at 86c.@88c. as extremes, and State at 90½c.@91c. ⅌ bushel; Pennsylvania at 90c.@90½c. ⅌ bushel; sales 40,000 bushels. Barley is in demand at former rates; 11,500 bushels sold, including Western at $1 12, and Canada West at $1 25. Barley Malt is brisker and firmer; 31,000 bushels sold at $1 40@$1 55. Rye has been quiet again to-day; sales, 12,500 bushels including Canada, free, at $1 80; Western at $1 72@$1 74, and Extra State at $1 85 ⅌ bushel. 17,500 bushels Canada Peas were reported sold at $1 25 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale has been in better supply and less active, $1 45@$1 55 for shipping, and $1 75@$1 85 for local use, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Straw, 90c.@$1 30 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been inactive, including New at 30c. @65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 55c.@80c. ⅌ ℔.

METALS—The main inquiry has been for Ingot Copper, at a shade firmer prices.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive and heavy, including Porto Rico at 55c.@70c.; Cuba at 40c.@58c.; English Island, 55c.@58c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in less request, including Spirits Turpentine at 60c.@63c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $2 75@$2 80; Resin at $4@$8 50 ⅌ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $2 75@$3 25; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been very quiet, yet steady, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $2 40@$2 45; Unbleached do. at $2 80; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c. @70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 37@$1 40 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited request at 16c. for Crude; 22½c.@26c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 40c.@41c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon. The Oil City *Petroleum* says of the daily production: "It is the practice of many producers to make statements to the effect that the present daily petroleum production is far below the usual average, and is daily growing less. This statement is doubtless made in order to raise the price of oil, and it may be, as the wish is often father to the thought, that some of them believe it. Such statements are not only erroneous in point of fact, but are highly reprehensible. In order to embark permanently into dealing in any kind of product, the business man or capitalist must be convinced that the supply is not only permanent, but is adequate for all practical demands. The demand that is now being created by the very cheapness of the article will very soon require all that can be produced. Many sagacious men who are engaged in the trade, whose opinions are entitled to the highest consideration, are confident that even the present supply is inadequate to the wants of this season. Be this as it may, it is simply ridiculous to deny the fact that the present daily production of petroleum is up to a full average, or that the same can be increased to meet all the demand that is made for it. We have taken some pains to obtain the following figures from reliable sources. We consider the estimate a moderate one, and reliable. We give the average amount of daily production in each of the producing localities in barrels, as follows:

Tidioute, bbls..........	1,700
Cherry Run, bbls..........	1,000
Upper Cherry Run, bbls..........	400
Foster Farm and vicinity, below Franklin, bbls.	800
Pithole, bbls..........	900
Steel and Rynd Farms, bbls..........	225
Oil City and vicinity, bbls..........	250
Tarr and Blood Farms, bbls..........	300
Story Farm, bbls..........	300
Egbert and McCray Farms, bbls..........	250
Stevensen, bbls..........	800
Bennehoff and vicinity, bbls..........	1,000
Petroleum Centre, (Central Pet. Co.,) bbls..........	550
Total bbls..........	8,375

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request at lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,750 bbls., in lots, at $23 15@$23 25 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 20 cash; $22 for one-year-old Mess; $19@$19 25 for Prime, $22@$22 25 for Prime Mess. $22 75 for thin Mess, $23 25 for City Mess, ⅌ bbl.; sales were also made of 750 bbls. New Mess, seller sixty days, at $23 25 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, but at easier prices at 8¾c.@10½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@14½c. for Hams, ⅌ ℔.; sales 415 pkgs. Bacon is more active; sales 780 boxes at 12½c.@14¾c. for Clear, 11½c. for short Rib, 11½c. for long Rib, and 10½c.@10¾c. for Cumberland Cut, ⅌ ℔. Lard continues dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 680 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¾c.@13½c., and small lots of very choice at 13¾c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is in fair request and steady. We quote: $14 50@$21 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $19 50@$23 75 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 430 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in request at $33 50 for Prime Mess, and $40 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce; sales 180 tcs. Beef Hams rule quiet at $41@$42 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 70 bbls. Butter continues in limited demand at 20c.@35c. for State, and 15c.@25c. for inferior to prime Western, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is dull at 10c.@18c. ⅌ ℔. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.		
Fresh Pail Butter, ⅌ ℔..........	32	@35
State, Firkins, Yellow, ⅌ ℔..........	32	@33
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ⅌ ℔..........	28	@30
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ⅌ ℔..........	30	@31
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ⅌ ℔..........	27	@28
State, Welsh Tubs, ⅌ ℔..........	25	@28
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ⅌ ℔..........	22	@25
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ⅌ ℔..........	20	@23
Western, Ordinary, ⅌ ℔..........	15	@18
OLD BUTTER.		
Good to Fine State ⅌ ℔..........	20	@25
Ordinary and Grease Butter, ⅌ ℔..........	10	@12½
NEW CROP CHEESE.		
Factory Dairies, Extra, ⅌ ℔..........	16½	@18
Factory Dairies, fair, ⅌ ℔..........	14	@16
Farm Dairies, Extra, ⅌ ℔..........	16	@17
Farm Dairies, fair, ⅌ ℔..........	13	@14
Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ ℔..........	10	@11
OLD CROP CHEESE.		
Factory Dairies. 1st quality State, ⅌ ℔..........	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ ℔..........	18	@19
Farm Dairies. Common, ⅌ ℔..........	13	@14

SUGARS—Have been less sought after at less buoyant prices; sales since our last 1,050 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10¼c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., and 230 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand at from 13½c.@15¾c. ⅌ ℔.

STEARINE—Sales 45,000 ℔s., at 12c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 92,000 ℔s. at 11c.@11¼c.; also 5,600 ℔s. Grease at 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool—the engagements included, by steamer, 3500 bales Cotton, part at 3-16d. ⅌ ℔.; 7,000 bushels Peas at 2½d. ⅌ bushel. For Antwerp—80 hhds. and 20 cases Tobacco on private terms. For Gibraltar and orders—two Italian vessels with Tobacco on private terms.

Sales of Real Estate May 29.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER—BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

1 lot, 25x100, and 2 large gores in the rear of Hart-st., 190 feet 4½ inches west of Broadway. each	$300
2 lots, 25x100, on Hart-st.. adjoining above, and 2 gores in the rear, each..........	305
2 gore lots on Hart-st. adjoining, each 25 feet front, each..........	300
4 lots, each 20x100, Ryerson-st., 194 feet 110 inches from Flushing-av.. each..........	700
4 lots, each 25x100, adjoining above, each..........	725
6 lots, each 25x127.9¾ on Butler-st., near Ralph-av., and 6 gore lots in rear, each..........	80
6 lots, each 25x127.9¼, on Butler-st., west of Howard-av., and 6 gore lots in rear, each..........	74
6 lots, each 25x127.9¼, on Butler-st., east of Howard-av., and 6 gore lots in rear, each..........	68
5 lots on Butler-st., each 25x123.5½ to 50x10½ (all being gore lots), near Saratoga-av., each..........	100
1 full lot, 25x100, southwest corner of Butler st. and Saratoga-av..........	100
1 large gore lot, 50.10½ rear, 3.5 front, 100 feet on northerly line, and 114.6¾ on south line, adjoining the above	100
2 lots, each 25x100, Front-st., between Graham-av. and Ewen-st., each..........	125

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—A MERCHANT RESIDING IN THE first-class four-story brown-stone house No. 53 West 48th-st. desires to let the entire third story, newly and elegantly furnished, with excellent board, to a party of two to four adults; rooms have marble basins, hot and cold water, are newly painted and in splendid order. To a permanent, responsible, agreeable party the price will be made entirely satisfactory. Can be seen at any time.

BOARD—ON MADISON-AV., IN A STRICTLY private family, with the first and second floors furnished or unfurnished; can be had by a party wishing to live elegantly, liberally and exclusively. Address, with real name, W. W., Boyd's Express Post.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OF REFINEMENT may obtain board and a beautiful room on first floor, with privilege of parlors, for only $18 per week. Address DESIRABLE, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL—BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs—Two elegantly furnished rooms, suitable for two gentlemen and their wives; unexceptionable references given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,112 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—HANDSOME rooms (furnished) in a fine location, convenient to ferries. Apply at 241 Henry-st. References required.

NO. 109 CLINTON-PLACE, 8TH-ST.—TO let, very desirable double and single rooms on first and third floor with board; house contains all improvements.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AN HOUR'S RIDE from the City, and within five minutes of depot, in a comfortable house; excellent bathing, boating and fishing; would prefer to take only one family of six or seven; this is a delightful place for the Summer; terms moderate. Apply for particulars to No. 36 West 28th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A family of eight persons, requiring four rooms, where there are no other boarders; easy of access and not above Yonkers. Address, full particulars, Box No. 3,143 New-York Post-office.

BOARD AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A PRIVATE family, living in the most desirable part of the town, will have for disposal on the 15th June a suite of rooms suitable for a family of adults or single gentlemen; fine grounds, with stable attached to the premises: time from New-York 40 minutes by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For further particulars address P. O. Box No. 87 Elizabeth, N. J.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A SMALL private family occupying a large house, handsomely furnished, desires a few first-class boarders; location unsurpassed; beautiful scenery, plenty of shade, good fishing, half hour's ride from 30th-st. depot; ten minutes' walk from station; stabling if required; no children or nurses taken. Address C. H. T., Box 2,389 Post-office.

A FAMILY OR TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives can obtain first-class board in a strictly private family, residing on the Terrace in Astoria, with fine river view; grounds well shaded, and stabling if desired; parties wishing to live exclusively and elegantly, with the refinements and comforts of home, will find this a desirable opportunity; terms $15 per week. Address F. H., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—SEVERAL large and airy rooms with first-class board. The house is beautifully located on Bay-st, overlooking New-York Harbor; delightful grounds and but three minutes' walk from Stapleton or Clifton landing; references exchanged. Apply or address to MRS. E. SCHMIDT, Stapleton, S. I.

PERMANENT COUNTRY BOARD.—A gentleman doing business in the City wishes the company of two or three adults at his fine residence near Orange Mountain, one hour from the City; abundance of the finest fruit; vegetables, milk, butter and eggs; fine stables, &c.; terms moderate. Address COMFORT, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, DESIROUS of spending the Summer out of the City, can find comfortable and pleasant accommodation, in a private family at Yonkers. Inquire of N. S. PRATT, No. 82 Broadway, and ACKER, EDGAR & CO., opposite depot in Yonkers.

AT DOUGLASTON, ON LITTLE NECK BAY—Boating, bathing, fishing; abundance of shell fish, milk, fruits, vegetables, &c.; beautiful location: late and early trains, 1 hour by Flushing Railroad. Apply to C. E. TUTTLE, No. 675 Broadway.

A FAMILY, OWNING A HEALTHY place, well shaded, 30 miles on Harlem Road, will accept a family wishing first-class board; stabling for horses. Apply at No. 288 4th-av., corner 21st-st.

SUMMER BOARD IN POUGHKEEPSIE. —First-class board, with large and commodious apartments, in a most desirable locality. Address Drawer No. 7, Poughkeepsie Post-office.

BOARD WANTED AT YONKERS, FOR a gentleman, wife, four children, and nurse, for the summer; two rooms connecting preferred. Address RAYNOR, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PITMAN'S, FORMERLY THE UNITED States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., will open June 1 for the accommodation of families and the public. The lessee feels warranted in saying that it will be kept second to none on the Branch, and hopes to secure the patronage of those who may favor him with their company this season.

C. S. PITMAN,
Formerly of the Stetson House,
Long Branch, N. J.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J. —This magnificent Summer hotel will open its second season on the 27th of May. Families who secure rooms for the months of June, July and August (a season of three months) will be taken at reduced rates. Application for rooms made at the hotel at Long Branch by person or letter. On every Tuesday and Thursday one of the proprietors can be seen at the Astor House, New York, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

HEATH HOUSE SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, New-Jersey.—The undersigned is now prepared to make arrangements with families for the season. The hotel will be opened on the 15th of June. One cottage to let, with board in the hotel.

SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

THE WINDEMERE HOUSE—GREENWOOD Lake, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., is now open. The location is beautiful and healthy; fine fishing, boating, &c. Send for circular to M. F. BROWNING & CO.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SPACIOUS THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house No. 136 2d-av., on the west side, next above the corner of St. Mark's-place; the house is 35 by 54, with library and billiard-room extension 57 by 19 feet; lot 35 by 120; fully fitted with gas, bath-rooms, water-closets, and warmed by steam apparatus, and other improvements; in complete order. For further particulars inquire of HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, No. 93 Liberty-st., west of Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT HOUSE NO. 44 East 34th-st., near Madison-av., with stable attached; the house is 33.4 in width, with extra lot on the rear, on which is a first-class brick stable; the house has a brown-stone front, and was built to order of the best materials, and has every modern convenience. For further particulars and permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house, corner of 37th-st. and Park-av., just completed, with black walnut trimmings on parlor story; the situation is unsurpassed; the three houses adjoining on the avenue, with the one on 37th-st., are also for sale. Apply to

T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 4 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN IN HARLEM PROPERTY —On 128th-st., east of 5th-av., a very desirable modern house; all the improvements; carriage-house and three full lots, with immediate possession; all for $22,500; terms liberal. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK LOT ON 8TH-AV., the best site and finest view of the Park. Sold for cash. Apply to E. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET —No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement: fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¾ feet each, let together or singly; with 12¾x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED.

5TH-AV.—Desirable corner, near 14th-st.
5TH-AV.—Four stories, brown-stone, 25x65.
22D-ST.—Four stories, brown-stone, 26x70 feet.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET IN ORANGE, N. J.—IN HARRISON-st., three minutes' walk from Brick Church Depot, a newly rebuilt substantial cottage house, containing nine rooms; embowered in fine old fruit trees, (apple, cherry, pear and peach;) lot is six-tenths of an acre; beautifully situated; fine garden plot; strawberries, grapes, currants, &c. This is one of the most desirable and healthy locations in this splendid street; will be rented from 15th of June to 1st of May next, at $65 per month. Inquire of CHARLES DOWNER, No. 44 Cedar-st., or on the premises, or of H. W. PALMER, Prospect-st.

PLUM POINT.—TO LET FOR THE SEASON, A country residence, furnished, on the west shore of the Hudson, two and a half miles south of Newburgh City; for beauty, natural advantages, superb views and extensive pleasure grounds, is unsurpassed, if equaled, on the river; beautiful woods surround the place and in front a mile of gravel beach; fine large house, with outbuildings, garden, fruit and ice; the whole place, 115 acres, is very valuable, and for sale on liberal terms. Apply to W. M. VERPLANCK, No. 5 Park-place, HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER.—A DEsirable residence at Rumsen Neck, Shrewsbury, N. J., containing 12 bedrooms, 2 parlors, a dining-room, and two kitchens. Fine river and ocean view, large shady lawn, pasture for cow, stabling, &c. Vegetable garden planted. Will be let furnished or unfurnished. Communication six times a day by Raritan and Del. Bay R. R., and the Sea Shore R. R., and steamboats *Meta* and *Nelly White*. About 9 miles' drive to Long Branch. Apply to D. B. KEELER, Jr., No. 43 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—One and a half hours from New-York; containing 9 rooms, besides basement rooms; ice-house filled; stables and carriage room for six horses; poultry and bath-house; also a large garden planted with vegetables; the house stands in the centre of forty acres, commanding a fine view of the ocean. Inquire of J. M. PLUMB, No. 95 Chambers-st., H. MORGAN or E. H. LUDLOW.

TO LET—DURING THE ABSENCE OF THE owner in Europe, a villa residence on high ground, containing 11 rooms handsomely furnished; icehouse filled; greenhouse, stabling; excellent garden, with all fruits; on Erie Railroad, half an hour from New-York, ten minutes from depot. Inquire of W. B. WINTERTON, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J., A HOUSE CONtaining fourteen rooms, pleasantly located and within three minutes' walk of Brick Church Station; eleven trains each way daily; grounds well stocked with choice fruit; rent very reasonable. Apply to A. A. JAMES, with Sutton, Bowne & Blodget, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID FURNISHED COUNtry seat "Cragden," at East Chester, near depot, forty-five minutes from the City, with garden, stabling, fine lawns, views, &c.; icehouse full; a fine, healthy location. Apply at No. 102 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they need, will let to two gentlemen a handsomely furnished front room on second floor; house modern improvements, situated west side 2d-av., above 5th-st.: also a hall bedroom to single gentlemen, same floor, front. Address Q., Station B.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A NUMBER of furnished and unfurnished houses in South Orange; also in Newark, Orange, Millburn and Irvington; also farms and small places of one to five acres, convenient to railway stations. Apply or address EDWARD B. HAYNES & CO., No. 79 Broad-st., Newark.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSsession—the three-story high-stoop stone-front dwelling, with all improvements, on Adelphi-st., near Lafayette-av., Brooklyn: first-class neighborhood, and in perfect order. Inquire at No. 244 Greenwich-st., New-York.

TO RENT—IN THE COUNTRY, NEAR THE sea shore, and only one hour's ride by railroad from the City, a fine house newly furnished, and just painted and papered, containing 12 rooms; part of a large garden included. For particulars inquire of JAMES DIXON, No. 28 Walker-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT NEW-ROCHELLE within five minutes' walk of the Neptune House Landing, a house and three acres of ground in perfect order; 12 rooms; location unsurpassed; a good garden and barn. Apply, by mail or on the premises, to L. W. GULAGER.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor at Bayside, Flushing. Elegantly furnished, water, baths, stables, icehouse. Ten acres ornamental grounds. Terms satisfactory; or for sale, with 340 acres, very low.

R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LEASE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 23D-ST., AN extra large plot of ground, with the buildings; a desirable situation for a piano-forte establishment or mercantile business. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT IN BERKSHIRE Mountains, near Lebanon Springs, to let cheap for the Summer or year; one of the best and most healthy farming districts in the State. Address Box No. 1,774 New-York Post-office.

NO. 37 WEST 30TH-ST.—FINE SUITES and single rooms, handsomely furnished, on second and third floors, to let to first-class families and gentlemen; house is delightfully situated, between Broadway and 5th-av.; table first-class.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET UP TO May 1, 1868.—The house at the southwest corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st.; immediate possession given; entrance in 20th-st. Apply to BUCKHAM & SMALES, No. 33 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT MOTT HAVEN, "VILLA PLACE," stylish new house, nine rooms, cellar, gas, water, complete; rent low to good tenant without children; possession immediately. CHARLES EMMONS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN THE neighborhood of Madison-square, three-story, high-stoop; moderate rent, payable quarterly in advance. Inquire of T. P. SAUNDERS, No. 320 4th-av.

TO LET—A FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS IN A PRIvate house, suitable for housekeeping, to a small family; gas and water. Apply at No. 107 4th-av., one door below 12th-st.

TO LET—NO. 666 LEXINGTON-AV., ONE OF three beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses; can be seen during the day. For terms apply to

B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, FOR THE Summer or until May, the four-story house, 25 feet front, high stoop, No. 130 East 16th-st., near Irving-place. Apply to F. C. BOWMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT FLUSHING, L. I. for three or five months, from June 1, a neat cottage; gas and water; garden planted; $150 a month. W. A. LUDLOW, No. 54 Wall-st., basement.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE BROWN-stone house No. 45 West 31st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; silver, &c., first-class and complete; terms low. Apply after 2 P. M.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, A NEATLY furnished cottage, and very pleasant location, on New-York-av., at Clifton. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 29 Broadway.

TO LET—SEVERAL SUITES OF ROOMS, WITH Croton and chandeliers, from $20 to $40, to small families without children. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, corner 4th-av. and 41st-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—COTTAGE. EIGHT rooms, one acre of land, at Sharon, Conn.; 4 hours Harlem Railroad; $400. GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row.

A FINE OFFICE TO LET AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE.—Good for banking, insurance or a broker. Inquire of E. H. HYDE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

EIGHT COTTAGES, FURNISHED COMplete, on Long Branch, N. J., for rent for four months; also, six for sale. Lots and farms for sale. Address J. W. MORRIS, Land Agent, Long Branch, N. J.

NO. 46 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., handsomely furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly; terms moderate.

A VERY DESIRABLE SUIT OF CORNER rooms to let at Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

A BROADWAY STORE, 22x75, TO LET—No. 1,248 Clifford House, plate glass front, high ceilings; also basement. EDMUND HURRY, 44 Nassau-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO A gentleman only, at No. 65 Prince-st., near Metropolitan Hotel; reference required.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A COTTAGE house to a small family. Inquire at No. 323 East 26th-st., new number.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE, PARTLY FURNISHed, 25 miles from the City; rent reasonable. For particulars, address Box No. 5,186 Post-office.

NO. 19 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—ONE OR TWO furnished rooms to let in a private family to gentlemen only. Terms moderate.

TO RENT—A NICE ROOM IN A LAW OFFICE; one of a suite. Inquire at 104 Broadway, third floor.

FIRST LOFT TO LET—IN NO. 431 BROOME-st., by J. KLAMKE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

"LINDENCROFT"
P. T. BARNUM'S RESIDENCE,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.,
FOR SALE.

Substantial mansion-house, 50x75; coach-house, barns, greenhouse, gardener's house and six acres of land, highly cultivated; everything perfect; cannot be surpassed; price low; will exchange for City property.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—One and a half miles south of Sing Sing. The house is a good substantial dwelling, standing on a knoll several hundred feet from the road, and contains seven bedrooms, bathroom, parlor, dining and sitting rooms, laundry, and a large and airy kitchen, furnished with a Leebe range, and hot and cold water. Besides these the attic is finished into servants' rooms and closets. The barn is large and commodious. The situation is remarkably healthy, and the view of the Hudson beautiful. There are thirty-six acres of land, one-half wood; the garden is under full cultivation, and stocked with the choicest fruit trees. The house is thoroughly and well furnished, and will be sold just as it stands, complete in every department, and at a moderate price. Address

J. W. ROBINSON, Agent, Sing Sing,
or F. W. WORTH, No. 47 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE AT Fordham, beautifully located on Central Bridge Road, corner Valentine-av.; five minutes' walk from Fordham depot, Harlem Railroad; house, furnished or unfurnished, 13 rooms, carriage-house, &c.; three-quarters acre of land highly cultivated, well stocked with choice fruit trees, flowers, &c.; everything in perfect order; also, three very desirable building plots adjoining. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 7 Pine-st., who will sell it at auction on the 28th inst. if not previously sold at private sale.

FOR SALE—A CITY AND COUNTRY RESIdence combined, within 15 minutes' drive of Harlem Bridge, comprising about 25 acres of land beautifully laid out in lawn, garden, &c., with a first-class brick house with all the modern improvements, outbuildings, graperies, &c.

This land is fast increasing in value, being in the immediate vicinity of extensive City improvements, and is unsurpassed, when a delightful residence combined with an improving investment is desired. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO PARTIES WISHING TO OBTAIN A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE AT A REASONABLE PRICE.—The owner of six lots, 21x100, on one of the best streets, near Central Park and 5th-av., wishes to find two or three parties to join him in building first-class houses. The lots will be sold at the lowest market value. The advertiser, a practical man, will devote his entire attention to the work, and will guarantee to build 20 to 25 per cent. less than property of equal value can be bought for. Address HOME, No. 60 West 52d-st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—THIRTY MILES from New-York City. For sale, house and from five to twenty acres of land. House 42x46 feet, with fruit and shade trees: large barn, stable, &c., all in good order, near the Court-house, and within ten minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot; nine trains daily. Also building sites for sale. Apply to

GEORGE W. FORSYTH, Esq., Morristown, N. J.,
or at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, TWO PLOTS of ground of 12 acres each at Croton, first station above Sing Sing; would make two of the most desirable country seats between New-York and Albany, or could be divided into eight or ten sites to accommodate parties wishing to purchase together. Those wishing to purchase on the Hudson at reasonable prices should look at this property. Apply to S. SINCLAIR, *Tribune* Office New-York.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, and about an acre of ground, on South Broadway, Yonkers, within a mile of the depot; the house is well built, in good order, and contains 11 rooms, a dry cellar, furnace, bathroom, speaking-tubes, &c., &c.; there are forest trees, shrubs, and abundance of vegetables and fruit. Address C. H. GOING, No. 94 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, SPLENdid country residence of the late Benj. M. Brown, on Long Island Sound, three-quarters of a mile from New-Haven Railroad Depot, in Westchester County; about 44 acres, choice fruit and shade trees, large double house, with 13 rooms in good order; barns, carriage, Summer, &c., houses. Terms easy. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

ATTENTION: ALL WANTING FARMS. —Cheap farms and fruit lands, village lots, water powers, for sale at Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J., 44 miles from New-York, on railroad to Philadelphia; soil fine loam, superior for all crops; climate mild and proverbially healthy; water soft and pure; no fever and ague; easy payments. For circulars and maps address as above. V. S. HOLT, Agent at Bricksburgh.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FULLY FURnished—at Poughkeepsie—Large and handsome house and five acres corner Southeast-av. and Cherry-st.; house contains about 17 rooms, in good order; barns, carriage-house and stable; location healthy; one mile from railroad depot. For full particulars and prices apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, HANDsome new cottage; modern improvements; ten rooms; on Staten Island, near seashore and depot; vicinity of schools and churches; about one hour from City; price $5,000; terms to suit. Apply to

A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

A LARGE, FINE, ITALIAN-STYLE residence, corresponding outbuildings, fine shade and lawns, fruit in abundance, 10, 35, or 75 acres superior land, beautifully located, one hour from 26th-st., Westchester County, for sale low, or exchange for City property. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Hudson for sale or to let, 30 miles from the City; large mansion, fine outbuildings, six acres beautifully shaded, splendid view of the river; in every respect a first-class residence. Apply to C. L. JONES, No. 843 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HANDSOME HOUSE, in good order, and replete with all modern conveniences, a few minutes' walk from Tremont Station, on the Harlem Railroad; well and cistern water, carriage-house and stables, fruit trees, &c. Apply to D. MILLIKEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On Northern Railroad, twenty-five minutes from New-York; house contains 14 rooms; has French roof, and is replete with every modern improvement; unsurpassed river and inland view.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HASTINGS, one mile from the Hudson River Railroad station, a furnished country residence and grounds, with coach-house, outbuildings, &c., all in complete order. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 187 Greenwich-st., over North River Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, at Sneden's Landing, opposite Dobb's Ferry, one two-story and attic brick and stone house, with outhouse, carriage-house and stable. Inquire of S. TAYLOR, Dobb's Ferry, or L. T. SNEDEN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RETIRED PLACE at White Plains, Westchester County, one-quarter of a mile south of the depot; good house and outbuildings; 18 acres; price $12,000, or less land if desired. Inquire of L. YOUNG, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NEW COUNTRY HOUSE; TEN rooms; Erie Railway, ten miles; a very desirable and accessible property. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 73 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE CITY OF Elizabeth, a new French house, large, with stable and one acre; all modern improvements. WILLIAM McKINLEY, No. 124 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEST Farms, a beautiful residence of eight rooms; price $4,500. Apply to H. BISCHOFF, over the Citizens' Savings Bank.

FARM WANTED TO HIRE—FROM TEN to thirty acres; well cultivated land essential; convenient to City. State terms. JAMES GILES, Post office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

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Are now prepared to execute all orders for the trade.

City and country dealers are invited to call and examine our stock. All orders promptly executed.

ABBOTT & GRIFFITHS,

Dealers in all kinds of coal and wood. No. 833 Greenwich-st., near Horatio, opposite No. 238 West-st., near Beach.

ASEL B. ABBOTT. JOSEPH W. GRIFFITHS.

EDWIN JAMES'
GENERAL LAW
AND
BANKRUPTCY OFFICES,
No. 229 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK LADIES' SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION have an office at No. 328 4th-av., where donations of food, clothing and money will be gratefully received, acknowledged and promptly sent to the South. Donations of money will also be received by the Treasurer, ARTHUR LEARY, Esq., No. 73 William-st.

THE MEMBERS OF THE HEBREW Mutual Benefit Society, also the members of Hebrah Hased I'Amet, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Mr. Joel Isaacs, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 199 8th-av.

By order, B. BILDERSEE, Secretary.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and Eye-glasses for improving and preserving the sight. HUNTER, Optician, No. 1,132 Broadway, opposite St. James, and near Fifth-avenue Hotel.

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR Refrigerator, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLEE, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway, sole manufacturer for New-York. Refrigerators repaired.

A LADY DESIRING RETIREMENT and good care through expected sickness, can obtain it with a widow lady. Call at No. 305 (old No 191) West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, NO. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, bottom of the court-yard, on the left, first floor. Specialty for SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES.

FOR SALE—A SLOOP OF FIFTY TONS; DRAWS 4½ feet loaded. Apply to J. WINANT, Communipaw Ferry, Foot Liberty-st.

SCAFFOLDING POLES FOR SALE.—APply to W. H. WHITTEMORE, No. 35 Front-st., near Jackson.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO THE OLD ESTABLISHED FORWARDING AGENCY. Circulars sent for two red stamps. No. 58 Liberty-st., New-York.

A LADY WISHES TO BEGIN BUSINESS, therefore would like to secure a friend to help her along. Address W. E. R., Station H.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A 220-TONS canal boat. Call at No. 361 West-st. E. A. HOLST.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE TOP-SPINNERS, ACROBATS, MAGICIANS, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FLYING SCUD. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, S. T. Ringgold, W. H. Norton, Miss Mary Barrett, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE WORRELL SISTERS. INVISIBLE PRINCE and CINDERELLA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT. Lucille Western in her role of Lady Isabel and Mme. Vine.

LINGARD'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LYSIAH, THE ABANDONED. Leading character by Miss Fanny Herring, supported by an excellent dramatic company.

BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, LIFE IN THE BACKWOODS. Mr. Proctor as Outahlanchet.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, MAZEPPA; Or, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BLACK JAPS, STATUE LOVER, BALLADS, DANCES and INTERLUDES.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUE OF THE JAPS, &c.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

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No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 7 o'clock, Bierstadt's new Picture, THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Our dates by the Cable are to last night. It is stated that the French Government has taken measures for a large reduction in the strength of the armies of the Empire.

A dispatch from Madrid asserts that the Spanish fleet in the Pacific is to be materially strengthened.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from Montana represent that there is great excitement in that Territory in consequence of Indian depredations. The Gallatine settlement had been attacked and devastated by the Sioux, and settlers were constantly being robbed. Gov. Meagher had issued a proclamation summoning citizens to arm and take the field against the Indians, declaring that the Government had left them to their own resources, and he would be responsible. The citizens responded promptly, organized companies, furnished horses, arms and ammunition, and were about to assume the offensive. Gov. Meagher promises that the citizens may retain whatever horses or other property they may capture. The Indians threaten to sack Virginia and Helena Cities.

Advices from Havana state that in the case of the American bark *Ocean Home*, proceedings have been delayed, pending a consultation of Government officers. It is doubtful if they proceed to a sale. Arms were still being taken to Mexico for the Imperialists by the vessels clearing from that port. The general tone of the market was about the same. A pamphlet was being circulated making a terrible onset on the new Grocers' Bank of G. Barbor & Co. The first commercial houses will be taxed $4,000 a year under the new law.

Advices from Hayti state that the British Consul, Mr. P. S. A. Johns, arrived there on the 6th, and was prevented from landing by the warning given to him by the French and Spanish Consuls, who waited upon him on board, endeavoring to deter him from going ashore in the daytime, as some personal violence might be attempted by the masses. This gentleman was Acting Consul at Cape Hayti when the affair of the "Bulldogs" occurred, while Salnave was commanding the fort. Mr. Johns therefore went ashore after dark, and the next day dispatched a communication to the Admiral of the station, requesting the presence of a man-of-war to protect his person and British interests. Salnave had dissolved the Provisional Government, declaring himself Dictator, and sent a vessel to Curaçoa bearing offers to Soulouque to return and assume the reins of Government again. His arrival was anxiously looked for at every moment. Mr. Chevalier, the revolutionary leader, had been warned by Salnave not to show himself in the streets, as he might be set upon by the people and hung.

At Cincinnati, on Monday night, the management of the Parepa-Brignoli Opera Company announced that in consequence of a railroad accident, while on their way from Chicago, Sig. Brignoli and three other members of the company were so severely injured as to be unable to sing. Before the performance commenced, Mme. Parepa stepped to the front of the stage, briefly informed the audience of what had taken place, referred to her husband's injuries, and her own mental distress in consequence, and begged their kind indulgence, promising to do her best. A storm of applause greeted her appearance.

On Tuesday evening an engine on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad was precipitated from a bridge near Scranton. The recent heavy rains had loosened some of the stones which support the structure, and as soon as the engine touched the bridge they gave way, throwing it off the track and down the embankment about fifty feet. The engineer, named Tobias Howley, residing in Burlington, N. J., and the firemen were instantly killed. The gigtopman was seriously injured, and is not expected to live.

The trial of Bridget Durgan in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at New-Brunswick, N. J., for the alleged murder of Mrs. Coriell is not yet concluded. The whole of yesterday was employed in arguments of counsel for the accused. To-day the Attorney-General makes the closing address on behalf of the prosecution, the Judge delivers his charge and the case will probably go to the jury.

Saturday afternoon some workmen in Louisville dug a deep pit into which to drain a vault. A workman at the bottom needlessly struck a pick into a thin partition wall between the pit and vault. He was at once overpowered by the noxious gas. Three men successively descended the ladder to rescue their predecessors, and all perished, nobly striving to save the lives of their friends.

A meeting of the peach-growers of Delaware was held at Dover on Thursday, May 23. Several gentlemen from the Eastern Shore of Maryland were also present. The belief was expressed that the crop would be an abundant one. The number of baskets to be shipped by railroad were variously estimated, from a million to a million and a half.

Gov. Fenton, accompanied by several members of his staff and other personal friends, has gone for a sojourn in the North woods. He will probably be absent about two weeks.

The Bumstead will case which has occupied the Judicial Court at Boston for a few days past, has just been closed. The jury decided that undue influence and fraud had been brought to bear upon Sarah Bumstead, the testatrix, as claimed by the heirs-at-law and the Massachusetts Baptist Convention.

The following are the names of the Senators appointed from New-Brunswick to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada: Hon. Messrs. J. Ferguson, Peter Mitchell, David Wark, E. B. Chandler, A. E. Botsford, A. R. McClellan, John Robertson, R. L. Hazen, W. H. Steeves, Wm. Todd, R. D. Wilmot, and W. H. Odell.

The Commissioner of Customs at Yanktown, Dakotah, represents that smuggling is carried on there to a surprising extent. Firearms, ammunition, blankets, cutlery and all varieties of goods used by the Indians are introduced from Canada and sold to the tribes in Dakotah free of duty.

Mr. Joseph H. Jackson, a prominent lawyer of Poughkeepsie, was dangerously wounded last night by a ball from a revolver, the latter being fired by his son, who is insane. The wounded man lies in a very precarious condition, though he may recover. The son has been placed in jail.

The Rhode Island General Assembly met at Newport yesterday to inaugurate the State Government for the ensuing year. The session will probably last four days. There has been no change of State officers this year except Attorney-General. The old officers of the Assembly were reëlected.

There is now no detention to navigation on the canals of the Middle Division, except on the Chemung, which has not yet been opened. The high water in the Oswego River has fallen to within about a foot of its ordinary height, and boats are passing freely.

Experienced burglars were at work on Monday night in the village of Campville, in Tioga County. The railroad depot was entered burglariously, two safes therein broken into and $2,000 obtained; $460 of it was in gold. The burglars were successful in making their escape.

The Kearsarge Mills, in Portsmouth, N. H., have closed work to make some needed repairs, and the corporation are to pay the board of female operatives, and half the board of the males, during the stoppage, which will be several weeks.

Peter McMartin, Postmaster at Plantagenet, Canada, was shot by a man named Berry on Tuesday. Berry rented a mill from McMartin, and the shooting occurred during a quarrel which they had regarding it.

The working parties on the Cuban Telegraph are progressing rapidly in Florida, the line being completed to Ocala, and in connection with Gainesville.

Advices from Tahiti to May 5 report the loss of the missionary bark *John Williams*, on Savage Island, May 8; also the total loss of the ship *Christopher Hall* upon Navigator's Island.

Rev. Julius Degmire was arrested at Erie, Penn., on Monday, charged with embezzling $15,000 worth of revenue stamps. He was formerly connected with the Internal Revenue office as clerk.

Many branches of mercantile trade in Philadelphia have agreed to an earlier closing of their stores than ordinarily during the heated term, and others are likely to follow their example.

Ben Davis, of New-York, and Geo. Adams, of Missouri, ran a foot-race of 100 yards for $1,000 at Bloomington, Ill., on Friday last. Davis won by four feet in 7½ seconds.

David Bowman, aged 10 years, was blown off the Main-street bridge, at Galt, Canada, on Saturday, and was drowned immediately, although a man jumped in to rescue him.

A proposition to raise the legal rate of interest to seven per cent. is being considered by the Connecticut Legislature.

Jefferson Davis and Mason and Slidell were at Prescott, Canada, yesterday, but immediately left for St. Catharines.

The Schenectady *Union* reports snow-banks six feet deep in the town of Princeton, in that county.

LOCAL NEWS.

A match for one thousand dollars, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, between *Ethan Allen* and running mate and *Brown George* and running mate, came off on the Fashion Course yesterday. *Ethan Allen* and his running mate won the first heat in 2:29, the second in 2:21, and the third, after a magnificent race, in the unprecedented time of 2:19. This time is the fastest time on record in a race with running mates, and beats that made by *Ethan Allen* himself, with his running mate *Socks*, 2:19¾, against *Flora Temple*, six years ago, over the same course. *Ethan Allen* is now eighteen years old, consequently the performance is as extraordinary as it is unparalleled.

The Supreme Court, Judge Sutherland presiding, yesterday ordered that a peremptory writ of *mandamus* issue to Albert L. Pritchard, Treasurer and Transfer Agent in this City of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, "commanding him forthwith and at all reasonable times during the usual hours for transacting business, to exhibit to the relator, Mr. Rufus Hatch, the transfer books of such corporation, and also a list of the stockholders thereof," &c. The motion for this writ has been argued with much zeal and legal acumen for the last three days. It is intimated that the litigation has just commenced.

The jurors in the Kane arson case were yesterday discharged, as they were unable to agree upon a verdict. The jury stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal. An application by Mr. Brady to have his client admitted to bail was laid over until Friday morning next.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday two prisoners were acquitted, four were remanded for sentence, two discharged by request of the District-Attorney and one sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

The French steam frigate *Jean Bart*, Gizoline, Commander, from Annapolis 25th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. She carries 36 guns, and a crew of 690 men, and has on board the French Naval School.

The yacht *Vesta*, belonging to Mr. Pierre Lorillard, arrived at this port yesterday from Cowes, England, in 32 days.

About 80,000 tons of Scranton coal were sold yesterday at an average decline from the previous month's prices of 30 cents per ton.

The Treasurer of the Board of Excise has received a million dollars, all told, as permit fees from liquor-dealers.

Produce and merchandise were quiet yesterday, though buyers, in most instances, had any existing advantage. Flour, Wheat, Corn, Pork and Lard were cheaper. Groceries were less buoyant. Cotton was held with more firmness. Freights were dull, with 594 vessels of all classes in port.

Beef cattle sold yesterday at the Communipaw yards at 16c.@19c. ℔ lb. Beef is high, sales quick and prices firm at these rates. There were 2,196 beef cattle, 5,831 hogs, 2,438 sheep and 89 horses received at the New-Jersey stock yards for the weekly supply.

The Police and their Assailants.

The other day, in the course of its reckless attacks upon the Police Department, the *World* cited a trial which has been recently before one of the Courts. The case, as it was fairly stated in Sunday's Times, involved the prosecution of a citizen charged with assaulting an officer while in the discharge of his duty.

Indifferent to the incompleteness of the examination or the verdict of the jury, the *World* seized upon the preliminary evidence as proof that the accused had been a victim to the tyrannical, cruel and violent conduct of the Police. The case was adduced as another added to the long list previously published in the same journal, all showing the humiliating condition to which the present police rule had reduced the community. The facts offered by the *World* in support of its charges, we examined—adding nothing to the testimony, and suppressing none of it. Because that examination showed that our cotemporary had trumped up malicious and absurd charges against the Department, the *World* now turns round and says that the remarks of the Times were calculated to unduly influence the minds of the jury, and that it is to be sued for libelling the prisoner.

As a rule it is certainly better to refrain from a newspaper discussion on trials pending either in the civil or criminal Courts. In this instance it was the *World* itself that forced on the discussion. It found in the incomplete testimony before the Court sufficient to condemn the Police. In that testimony we found more than enough to justify them.

If the defence provoked by the *World's* attack tended in any degree to prejudice the prisoner's case, (which resulted in his conviction,) to whom, or to what, was that result due? It is quite as important that the character and conduct of the officers of the law—if these are upright—should be upheld, as that offenders against the public peace should be leniently dealt with. If these systematic assaults upon the system, and those connected with it, should ever bring about a change, we know in what direction that change would be. It would be one in which every Corporation swindler, every plundering *protégé* of the Common Council, every rum-house politician, every sympathizer with the rioters of 1863, would have a special pecuniary and political interest. It would be a change carrying us clear back to the times when every policeman was the agent and executor of a corrupt "ring;" when his business was not to enforce order, to protect the peaceably disposed, or to prevent the swindles of hackmen, emigrant runners, "Peter Funks" and their kindred, but to do the dirtiest work of Ward politicians, and allow the utmost possible scope to the plundering gangs that infest the City. The Police in those days, so far from having any inducement to do their duty as officers of the law, found that the sort of service on which a premium was set, involved an utter disregard of every rule of order, economy and safety, and a thorough subordination and subserviency to cliques of the most audaciously corrupt kind that ever cursed a civilized community.

Our Police organization may not now be perfect. But it is much to its credit that its assailants speak for the class whose franchises and immunities were disturbed when the control of the Department was taken out of the hands of the Mayor and Common Council. If ever a change in the interest of the order-loving portion of the community is demanded, the call for it will not come from those who execrate the Excise Law, who hold Sunday-trading in respect, who desire to see as many non-naturalized citizens as possible "vote early and vote often" on election days, or who wish to perpetuate the licensing system as we have had it hitherto.

Secretary McCulloch on our Financial Prospects.

We consider the country eminently fortunate in having a Finance Minister so able as Mr. McCulloch. Yet it is hard for his cotemporaries to estimate truly the value of his services. There is, if we may so speak, something akin to *perspective* in the great work of his Department. His labors bear not only on the present, but on distant time and circumstance—not merely on the interests of to-day, but on those of to-morrow and the day after. The foreground is important, and must be handled skillfully,—but there is also a background which he must keep constantly in thought; and the relations of one to the other must be duly regarded in every movement of his hand. There is also (if we may extend our artistic simile) a cloud land of uncertainty hanging over his landscape, which is more difficult of measurement through the apprehension, and less capable of treatment through the intellectual faculties, than anything ordinarily met with in the spheres of human labor. It is these things that make it impossible to estimate the full value of his work from day to day or from step to step, and which also make it imperative that, unless he show himself to be evidently a botch, he be allowed sufficient opportunity to display the full effect of his plans and the full scope of his ideas.

It is large considerations like these that make what is called financial conservatism such a valuable feature in the character of any one who undertakes the management of this great Department. A short-sighted man, a jerky man, a fickle-minded man, a thick-headed man, an ignorant or faithless man, a willful or a will-less man, would soon play havoc with our finances, if intrusted with their management. And it is by thinking for a moment of what might be the result to the country if the Treasury were controlled by a functionary possessed of one or all of these characteristics, that we are best enabled to judge of the importance of its administration by a sagacious, self-poised, firm-willed, faithful, intelligent and conservative officer. Strong though the national credit may appear, and broad as may be the basis of our financial power, neither one nor the other could long endure the strain that might be put upon it by incapacity or dishonor in the Treasury. Other countries within the present century, and even in the present day, furnish us fearful facts that might be cited in this connection, and which prove, too, that ruin may be wrought with a suddenness that ought to be a constant warning to us while we deal with this question during the next few years. We Americans are constantly taking it for granted that our country, with its boundless resources and energetic population, can override everything. And this is true enough, if it simply mean that our resources and character will remain under all probable contingencies. But in the meantime we may have storms that will drive us hither and thither, and finally leave us stranded so that we shall have to construct the keels of our new fortunes out of the wreck of our lost hopes.

— The important letter on the national finances which Secretary McCulloch has written to a number of Boston capitalists, is marked by all those characteristics which belong to his previous utterances on the same subject, and which have made his administration such a broad and honorable success. Its value lies not in the enunciation of any startling novelties in theory or in policy, but in the renewed proclamation of those great common truths of financial science which constitute the foundation and guarantee of our financial strength, and which need to be impressed on the popular mind all the more because Congress has at times seemed determined to ignore them in the course of legislation. He unfolds the circumstances in which the National Treasury is at this time placed, exhibits the difficulties in the way of executing his established policy, shows the way by which the country must surmount obstacles, and offers encouragement by the expression of his own unshaken faith in the financial triumph of our Government. Though the Secretary has for some months past been unable to make any reduction in the volume of currency, his opinion on the subject of contraction has undergone no change. He is as much persuaded as ever of the importance of an early recall of specie payments, and of a reduction of the currency, as a means of checking extravagance and speculation, and of increasing production, without which all efforts to restore permanently the specie standard will be ineffectual. "What the country needs," he remarks, "in order that specie payments may be resumed and maintained, and real prosperity secured, is an increase of industry and a restoration of our former habits of economy. As a people, among ourselves, we must earn more and spend less. In our trade with foreign nations we must sell more or buy less. *Any different prescription for existing financial evils is, in my judgment, quackery.*" That contraction will tend to bring about this desirable result, he has never doubted. Nevertheless he has suspended the reduction of the circulation, (1) because Congress, from whom he derives all his powers, is opposed to it; (2) because of recent forebodings of financial trouble, which contraction might aggravate: and (3) because of the large amounts of interest-bearing notes which are to be paid or converted with the present or next fiscal year. He looks, however, upon the causes which are now operating against the Treasury as exceptional and temporary, and anticipates that another year will witness a large increase of revenue, with decided progress toward a resumption of specie payments and a steady reduction of the public debt.

There is a passage in the Secretary's letter explanatory of the financial situation, to which we consider it worth while to give all prominence by quoting in this place:

> "You must not expect that our monthly statements for the rest of the present and the early part of the next fiscal year will be as satisfactory as they have been for many months past. The donations or bounties to soldiers, preparations for a threatening Indian war, even if the war itself should be avoided, and very liberal appropriations of a miscellaneous character will cause unusually heavy drafts to be made upon the Treasury; while on the other hand, the general failure of the wheat crop and the partial failure of the corn crop last year, slow progress in the restoration of the Southern States to their proper relations with the Federal Government, the dullness of trade throughout the country—partly the result of a decrease of production, and partly of the natural reaction which always follows periods of excitement and speculation—together with reduced taxes, will very considerably affect our revenues. This combination of adverse circumstances may retard a return to specie payments, and with large issues of bonds to be made to the Pacific Railroad and its branches or divisions, will prevent for a brief season a reduction of the public debt and may even render a temporary increase of it unavoidable, but it will not weaken my faith in our ability to move on ag in in the right direction at an early day. On the contrary, I believe that this check to our progress will lead to improvements in our revenue laws and to an increase of efficiency in their execution, hasten the representation in Congress of the Southern States, and secure greater economy in all branches of the public service."

Throughout the whole of this letter Secretary McCulloch sets forth his views with unmistakable gravity. He indulges in no delusions, and flatters the country with no expectations that time will dispel. He gives the business community, the producing classes, and the people at large occasion for serious thought. It is they and not the Secretary who ultimately control the condition of the Treasury, and it is upon *their* course of action that the future fortunes of the finances depends. At the same time his views are calculated to give strength and encouragement to the public faith, and to increase confidence in his own administration of the Treasury Department.

Coöperative Associations—A New Labor Movement in the Northwest.

The strikes in Chicago and other Western towns, following on the attempt to enforce the Eight-hour Law, are likely to bring the principle of coöperative labor to the test in various new quarters.

A firm known as "The Northwest Manufacturing Company" have resolved to open up their enterprise to the associated enterprise of a certain number of skilled workmen. The Company, heretofore, have employed about 140 men, upon a paid-up capital of $50,000. By the trade which this investment has built up, they reckon the good-will of their concern to be now worth $50,000 more.

The business, then, as a starting point, is to be valued at the gross sum of $100,000. Upon this the present proprietors propose to charge, before sharing with their workmen, and after paying taxes of every kind, and for insurance, bank accommodation, &c., interest at the rate of ten per cent. a year. After this allotment of receipts has been made, the workmen, at the end of twelve months from the date of their signing the articles of association, are to share the balance equally with the proprietors.

It is to be optional with the men after the first division of profits to invest their shares in the company. Independent of what may accrue to them in the shape of dividends, the workmen are to be paid fair wages, computing ten hours as the working day. For extra work on week days, fifty per cent. more than the ordinary rates is to be paid; for Sunday work, one hundred per cent. more. Already a large number of those employed in the company's works have signed the articles of association; and the enterprise, on its new footing, will shortly be put to a practical test. Its progress will be eagerly watched, and every one who cares to take an interest in the Labor Question and in the industrial progress of the country will wish it success.

There are one or two considerations, which, without casting discouragement upon the Association, both the proprietors and their workmen ought to weigh with care, so as to prevent, if possible, future disappointments and a premature abandonment of the enterprise.

The history of Coöperative Unions, both in England and France, is one of an exceedingly chequered character. The Rochdale Unionists made a series of bad failures before they succeeded even in establishing a common marketing store. The first attempts at combination for manufacturing purposes in the same place, were even more discouraging. It is true, they had not the advantage of *buying* themselves into partnership in an established concern, as these Chicago workmen have. But the latter have a new and perhaps not less hazardous experience to go through before they get the full assurance of success. They cannot, then, too carefully inquire into, and weigh the experience of others. The French Coöperative Societies that existed before the Second Empire, have all, but one, died out. That one, we believe, is a company of gold-workers; and it has been remarkably successful, after thirty years trial of the system. Many scores of similar associations sprang up after the Revolution of 1848; and most of these got large subsidies from the public treasury to enable them to make a start. Yet we read in a late official report that only some sixteen of them have survived the ordeal of practical experience. The bulk of the survivors, moreover, it is interesting to know, received no State aid whatever. Two of the societies which have shown most stability and have been most prosperous, (the Chairmakers and the Lastmakers,) started on a capital so absurdly low, that their subsequent progress is really marvelous. The first-named had 315 francs, the other *two francs.*

After long and arduous struggles, the masons' and the spectacle-makers' coöperative societies have grown to be wealthy corporations, doing business by hundreds of thousands of francs every year. But the early history of all these Unions, so far as we can trace them—and authentic reports on the whole question are not wanting—is a history of hard struggling, amounting often to desperation, sometimes leading to success; too frequently ending in failure.

After consulting the experience of others, these associated workmen in Chicago should study with all the pains they can, to see if there are not some weak points in their articles of partnership. The business in which they are to be interested was built up on a capital of $50,000, but the good will is now estimated at $50,000 more. It is for them to inquire whether this valuation involves too much watering of the stock, to begin with; whether, after paying taxes, insurance, cost of management and ten per cent. on the gross capital, they will get enough out of the remaining *half* of the receipts to meet their expectations. We do not insinuate that they will not, but in these times it is not every factory that can struggle to keep steadily working, and pay even ten per cent. on its capital.

The working associates, too, in reckoning up their prospective profits will have to bear in mind, that one of the articles of their partnership provides that an associate shall not be cut adrift on account of a scarcity of jobs. The mill is to be kept running, and all the hands are to get a certain amount of pay, whether business is active or dull. That arrangement alone, during this or any other season, might wipe out all the expected dividends, as well as the ten per cent. interest on the original capital.

Yet another subject will cause the reflecting portion of these associated workmen many anxieties; and anxieties which will not cease so long as the partnership lasts. Unequal capacities, habits of application, and powers of self-denial have to be reckoned upon—let the associates be ever so carefully selected. Such inequalities will involve a keen discrimination in determining the just and equitable rates of wages. Jealousies will be begotten; jealousies, peradventure, that might *not* so readily come to the surface, were not every workman—as he will be in this case—*an employer as well as a workman.*

Thoughtful mechanics will not understand from these reflections that we desire to throw cold water on coöperative labor associations. Such associations will, doubtless, sooner help us to a solution of the labor question, whether they succeed in many or in few instances. They ought to have a fair trial here, if in any industrial community in the world. Our skilled workmen are a proud, self-respecting class, as a rule. And honest pride, sustained by persevering industry, makes a good foundation for coöperative union. It is a characteristic of nearly every one who has risen above the necessity of serving others.

A Harmless Incendiary.

The necessity for military interference in such cases as that of Mr. H. R. Pollard, of Virginia, may be measured by the account which comes of his recent appearance at Lynchburgh. Mr. Pollard has to live; perhaps not exactly like other honest people, but after a fashion. His latest method, as a great many have learned, from the military order suppressing him, was to give a series of lectures, to be delivered for a limited fee, on the subject of "Chivalry," at various points throughout the South. The order in question was wisely revoked. It would have been far better if it had never been issued. That matter, however, is past. The strange thing is that so little profit has come to Mr. Pollard from his martyrdom. Those who know anything of the gentleman's history, or of the kind of influence he has been accustomed to wield could never have been so far misled as to suppose, that anything he could possibly utter would in any way affect the political sentiment of the community. The danger to be apprehended arose from the temporary eminence accorded to him as the subject of a military edict. That danger, however, is over. It appears from the report of the Lynchburgh meeting that even an advertisement through the District Commander's office was of no more use in attracting a Southern audience than if Mr. Pollard had been allowed to post his own bills.

Those who propose to lecture upon Southern Chivalry and those who deem it wise to prevent such lecturing seem to forget that the history of the Order which Mr. Pollard supposed it to be his mission to extol, is so clearly written in the desolated hearths of the South to-day, that it is but mockery and insult to talk of it. The Lynchburgh people declined to respond to Mr. Pollard's call—not (as we should judge) because they were unwilling to recognize his right to struggle for a living such as his wits might bring him, but because they are compelled to deal with the realities of the present, instead of the visions of the past. They are quite as much concerned about seed-corn as Mr. Pollard is about "chivalry." That is the whole secret, we take it, of the Historian's failure at Lynchburgh. If anything could have got Mr. Pollard an audience, it surely ought to have been the word put in for him by the military commander. The same sort of indifference, too, as that shown in Virginia in regard to party political movements, unquestionably prevails throughout the South among those who have any remnants of property left to take care of, and who feel themselves to have been the victims of the rebel agitators. No military or party political schooling can carry to that class such practical lessons as they get at home, in the industrial struggle they have to go through under the new social condition of affairs. If they ever come to a reviving sense of political duty it will probably not be until they get some degrees above actual poverty and starvation. The Virginian people have intimated as much as this to Mr. Pollard, and they may at least be commended for their common sense.

MINOR TOPICS.

The opinion has been widely entertained that Jefferson Davis is not to be classed among the original plotters of Secession, but that he came into the movement reluctantly, and only in obedience to the decision of his State. Mr. Greeley embodied this statement in one of his recent letters. During his trip through New-England previous to the election of 1860, Davis certainly made strong Union speeches, and in his speech taking leave of the United States Senate he conveyed the impression that he withdrew only in consequence of the decision of Mississippi to secede. A letter which we copy from the Hartford *Press*, where it is now for the first time published, throws some light on this matter. It seems that before the election of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, had written to Davis, asking his advice as to the best mode of seceding,—whether by separate State action or through a Convention of the Southern States. In reply, dated Nov. 10, 1860, after he had become aware of Mr. Lincoln's election, Mr. Davis discusses the subject at some length and advises *cooperation*. He is clearly in favor of secession, and of not waiting until the Government should pass into the hands of Mr. Lincoln; but the chances of success, he thinks, will be greater if the Gulf States can be united in advance; than if South Carolina or Mississippi should act for themselves. The letter has some historical interest as throwing light on the origin of the rebellion, and on the degree to which Davis himself may be deemed responsible for it,—but beyond that it has no special importance.

There are thousands of people who believe that Mrs. Surratt was wholly innocent of the crime for which she was hung—that she was not in any sense a party to, or cognizant of the intention of Booth and his confederates to assassinate President Lincoln. Baker, who acted as head detective for the War Department during the war, has recently published a statement that Mrs. Surratt confessed to *him* that she was guilty, but that she yielded to the plan of assassination only after a good deal of urging by Booth. This statement commands very little credence, from the very obvious consideration that if any such confession had been made, Baker would have been summoned as a witness on the trial. It should also be remembered that Payne, who attempted to assassinate Mr. Seward, and who knew all about the conspiracy in which he was so prominent an actor, declared in the most solemn manner, just before his execution, that Mrs. Surratt knew nothing whatever about it. Baker's book seems to be filled with the most extravagant and absurd inventions upon nearly every point to which it relates. It is evidently published to make a sensation rather than to tell the truth.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes from Alabama that "the speech of Mr. Stevens in favor of confiscation is *somehow* obtaining a wide circulation" among the negroes and poor whites of the South. Of course it is. Copies of that speech have been sent to that class in great numbers by the Congressional Republican Committee of which Mr. Schenck is Chairman. An assessment of $20 each was made upon the Republican members of the last Congress, and contributions were invited from other quarters, for the purpose of distributing Republican documents: and a large portion of the funds thus raised has been devoted to the circulation among the blacks of the South, of the confiscation speeches of Mr. Stevens, and other speeches of a similar tenor. Agents have been sent South to attend to their distribution and to organize the political movement thus inaugurated. The distinct object at which these men aim is the consolidation of the black and poor white votes in the South against the mass of the white population:—and the promise of free farms by confiscation is relied on as the leading agency by which this result is to be brought about. That it is a weapon of great potency no one can doubt. The great body of an ignorant population, who have nothing, can always be united and influenced by the promise that the property of others shall be given to them. The *Press* correspondent says he has no doubt that, if the question of confiscation could be submitted to the people of the South, "a majority both of blacks and whites would vote for it."

We are very glad to see the Board of Health insisting on the necessity of timely and effective precautions against cholera. But we beg them, and especially Dr. Harris, not to push their public warnings so far as to create a *panic* on the subject—for it is proverbially true that more lives are usually lost through fear of disease than from the disease itself. It is the duty of the Board of Health to insist upon cleanliness, and to take measures to enforce it where voluntary effort is not sufficient. But they can find better means of doing this than by *scaring* people into it. We would not have them relax their efforts in this direction in the least, but it would not be amiss for them to make a little less noise about them.

Gen. Ord has been getting himself into trouble in Mississippi. He has issued an order which has been construed to mean that he "considers the *vote* of the freedmen to be secondary to his labor and obedience to his contract,"—and this is held to be degrading the colored man to the position of "a mere manual laborer." The General, in reply to this accusation, says that he *does* regard it as much more important to the negro and everybody else, that he should learn to support himself by his own labor,—and he does not see how this can be construed into hostility to Republican principles or policy. The active politicians in his department declare that no organization of the Republican Party can be effected there without direct aid from the military authorities, and he is complained of for not giving it.

While Mr. Greeley persists day after day in the *Tribune* in assuring those "who are waiting for some defence, explanation or apology" from him for bailing Jeff. Davis, that "they will wait forever," we are glad to see that he, nevertheless, is constantly presenting facts which, in his judgment, justify his action. He says that he has already received, from every part of the South but Texas, "trustworthy assurances that it has been hailed as an overture to conciliation—an earnest of Northern goodwill and kindness." The Radicals who return from the South, he says, hail the liberation of Davis as "fraught with healing influences and of beneficent promise to every part of our country." We are glad to know that this class of politicians begin to appreciate the value of "healing influences."

An ingenious invention for supplying fresh air to a sick chamber, which has been in effective use for some time, is, by a simple extension of the principle upon which it is based, to be adapted to railway cars for the purpose of transporting dressed meats from a distance to our markets. The device is to inclose a narrow space at each end of the car, with an aperture near the floor, and another long and narrow opening near the top. Within this inclosed space three shelves, or compartments, are to be fitted, the two lower being sieves—the first holding lime and the second charcoal. The upper compartment is to be lined with zinc to contain ice, having a bucket below to catch the water. The air which enters the aperture at the bottom of the compartment is purified by passing through the lime and charcoal, and, after being cooled and moistened by contact with the ice, finds its way out of the upper opening, thus keeping up a constant current of pure, cool air, at an expense after first cost of only a few cents per hour. It is claimed that a car thus provided can be kept filled with perfectly pure air, at an even temperature, for an indefinite number of days, and that fresh meats and all perishable fruits can be transported long distances and reach their destination in as good order as when shipped. A car with this attachment has just been completed, and an experimental trip will soon be made. All persons, who know that most of the meat in our markets is from animals that have been jaded and toughened by long travel before reaching the slaughter-houses, will hope for the success of this new method of transporting food.

It is about time that the signs of "no smoking" on our railway cars were taken down. Possibly there may be one or two lines on which the warnings are respected, but these are unimportant exceptions. On most of the cars smoking is not only allowed, but the smokers are placed on the front platform, so that the fumes of their cigars may be drifted through the cars, giving every passenger a liberal share of the aroma. Yesterday, on a Bleecker-street car, we saw a lady with an infant in her arms sitting at the open window at the front, while outside a brawny smoker was puffing directly into her face the flavor of the worst cigar we ever encountered. The lady was so much annoyed that she got out and took another car to complete her journey. This nuisance could very easily be abated, but probably passengers will, in this matter as in all others, prefer being imposed upon to taking the trouble to complain of it. Our people are so good-natured that by-and-by the Companies will probably require them to take turns with the horses in drawing the cars; and we have no doubt they will readily acquiesce,—on the plea that they must do that or not ride at all.

People behind the curtain must often have a good laugh, but perhaps oftener a shiver, at the persistence of a shoal of scribblers who write about the names, the appearance, the functions, and the personal minutiæ of "members of the Press." At one time we have a purely imaginary schedule of the incomes of editors; then we have, for the ten thousandth time, descriptions of the hats, coats, gloves and undershirts worn by editors; next we get a muster of "the force" of this or that paper, with most of the real force left out; then we are treated to accounts of the movements of the swarm of barnacles who hang (by their own election only) around the great dailies; Boggs has gone to explore Bunyan's cave of despair; Noggs is on the apex of Vesuvius testing the temperature of its fires by letting down a superior pyrometer made by Toggs; Saggs, the renowned agricultural writer, has taken charge of the piggery attached to the *maison* of the leading editor of the *Flight of Fire*; and so on, *ad nauseam.* All men are to some extent the victims of personal pride, which the world calls vanity; but it ought to be known that this never-ceasing cackle about editors and their doings and appearances, seldom comes from the editors themselves. There is no calling or profession so likely to subdue, in the mind of a well-regulated person, the propensity to "blow" as that of solid service upon the Press. The fuss about editors and actors comes from fellows who have furnished perhaps fifty columns, of which some good-natured, and therefore incompetent, editor, merely to escape further boring, has accepted one. The appearance of that one column, written by Stubbs, "the well-known *litterateur*," is the grand point in his useless life. On that fact he hangs his fame; and while the rain falls alike upon the just and the unjust, the outside world will never be permitted to forget the fact that Stubbs wrote and the *Genius of Stupidity* printed *the* article of the age, a learned "Dissertation to Show for What Purpose Sleepy Dogs Turn Around Three Times before they Lie Down," by the author of "the Integral Calculus as a Method of Harbor Defence." We do not claim any great degree of modesty for newspaper-makers; but it seems desirable that the public should know that the "still-beginning never-ending" twaddle about the personal matters of newspapers and their writers comes from the least responsible of all those with whom publishers have to do.

Jefferson Davis, by favor of Mr Greeley *et al.*, is in the Dominion of Canada. His reception has been singularly cold; there has been no demonstration, beyond now and then a rush of the mob to see him in the streets, much as our promenaders hasten to see a horse down in Broadway. Four years ago the secessionists in Montreal had it all their own way, and loyal Americans were not only cold-shouldered but treated with direct abuse. Then the raid fever was up and the robbing of banks in Vermont was coming to be a popular amusement; Sanders was in the ascendent, and the hectic fever of rebellion was at its height. *Tempora mutantur.* The chief city of Canada to-day received the rebel President much as a hospital receives a yellow-fever patient—in silence and sorrow, not to say disgust. No procession, no public welcome, no curiosity, scarcely the recognition of a score of personal friends. It is now reported that a proposition to give the exile a little airing here and there, and a lunch now and then, are severely frowned down by the leading men of Montreal, and it really seems that the "archangel ruined," as a Democratic paper called him, is scarcely less a prisoner than when in Fortress Monroe.

One of the leading papers of San Francisco finds it necessary to publish a caution against a rush to Russian America. It seems that the restless Californians are irrepressibly anxious to get up into the new territory in order that they may go to work "prospecting" it, and see what can be made out of it. Even before we have taken possession of the country, plans for extensive trade in furs, in coal, in gold and silver, have assumed serious shape among the Californians. They cannot wait until the soil comes under the preëmption laws of the United States, but are determined to set to work "developing" as soon as ships can be found to carry them there. We do not expect, however, that much will be done this year. Next year we shall begin to see some returns for our money.

The announcement by the *Independent* that it is no longer to be regarded as the organ of the Congregationalists by whom it was originally started, has occasioned a good deal of complaint, and led to steps for supplying its place in various quarters. In Boston measures have been taken to reinforce one of the existing religious papers, and in Chicago a new one is to be started. Meantime we understand that a well-known, public-spirited and wealthy gentleman of this City has offered to furnish Rev. Henry Ward Beecher with all the capital he may need to start a new "Independent" of his own here. The proposal is under consideration.

It is really hard that partisan editors and correspondents should be kept so busy in fabricating invidious stories about the Administration. It must impose a heavy tax on their mental powers, unless, indeed, habit has made inventions of this sort a second nature. When it was first announced, for instance, that Senator Doolittle was going to Europe we had all sorts of rumors as to the special business which had been manufactured for him, as a reward for political services,—and day after day for weeks the Washington special dispatches rang the changes on this subject. Now it is quietly announced that he did not go on public business at all. So in regard to Gen. Sheridan. It has been asserted over and over again that the President was about to remove him from command in New-

Orleans, and that Gen. **Thomas** had been summoned to Washington to be consulted about taking his place. Now it is announced that the President "declines to interfere" with Gen. **Sheridan** at all, and that the visit of Gen. **Thomas** to Washington had nothing whatever to do with his removal. We might cite half a dozen cases of precisely the same sort. We should think editors would get tired of printing, and the public of reading, such inventions—made one day only to be contradicted or refuted the next.

The vagaries of trial by jury are often exemplified in the Court of General Sessions, but never have they been more apparent than at the present term. The prosecuting officers frequently complain that in cases where the guilt is as conclusive as can be, verdicts of not guilty have been rendered. An instance in point happened yesterday. A colored man sent a street-boy to the store of a well-known grocery firm with a written order for cigars, giving him also a forged check for $50, the balance of which, after deducting the price of the cigars, was to be returned. The grocers, suspecting a swindle, put up an empty box for the messenger, and meanwhile called in a detective to follow him. When the lad joined his employer, the latter was arrested. This state of facts all appeared plainly on the trial of the case, but to the astonishment of the Court, the counsel, and the spectators, a prompt verdict of acquittal was rendered. No one pretends to question the honesty and good faith of the jury, but such action is inexplicable upon any ordinary principles of reasoning.

For the second time a jury has disagreed upon a verdict in the case of **John Kane** who has been on trial for arson of the degree of murder in burning the tenement-house in Thirty-first-street last December, and causing the death of five persons. The case was first tried at the February term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, occupying several days, and the jury, after long deliberation, could not come to any unanimous opinion. The matter was again brought up for trial at the present term of the Court, and eight days have been spent in its investigation, resulting, as before stated, in a disagreement of the jury. Those who have watched the testimony are not surprised at the way in which the trial has eventuated. The evidence against the prisoner, although difficult to refute to the moral sense, was purely circumstantial, and our juries are proverbially too sensitive upon the point of wrongful conviction, especially in cases of this grave nature, to have rendered a different result at all likely. If **Kane** be guilty, it is to be regretted that the offence could not be proven against him. The crime of arson has been too frequent of late and too terrible in its consequences, and in case of a conviction of the offence the extreme penalty of the law should be enforced. The probabilities of bringing the guilt in these instances home to criminals are always difficult, yet it would be better for ninety-and-nine offenders to escape rather than that one innocent person should be punished.

We commend those who desire to see deeper than the surface of political movements in the Southern States, to the letter of our Virginia correspondent, writing from Lynchburgh, which we publish this morning. It comes from one who understands thoroughly the subject on which he writes, and who looks at it from a higher level and with broader views than any which are embraced in the conflicts of rival political parties. He treats mainly of the future of the negro vote, and says it is impossible not to see that *agrarianism* is to be the leading principle upon which the future parties of the South are to be divided. The idea of confiscation is rapidly taking hold of the mind of the negroes—and although there are counteracting influences to which he gives due weight, still the *free-farm* platform holds out temptations which it is not easy for a population so uninstructed and inexperienced as the negroes, to resist. The great body of the Union whites are awaiting further developments before deciding upon the political action they shall take. They cannot act either with the confiscation party or with the blinded Secessionists; whether they can make themselves felt as against both remains to be seen.

We had the interesting statement in our financial columns yesterday that an extra supply of foreign exchange had appeared in Wall-street to the extent of about ten millions of francs, equivalent to £400,000 sterling, for French Government account against the recent purchase of the iron-clad steam ram *Dunderberg*. It appears that a preliminary payment on the *Dunderberg* was made about a fortnight ago, and, without knowing the exact figure of the whole purchase, there is reason to hope that the builder will realize from three to three and a quarter millions of dollars in our currency. It is understood that the purchase of one of the smaller United States iron-clads, now in European waters, has been completed for the same Government, and that further sums of exchange, equivalent to £200,000 sterling, are soon to be drawn on this account. Our Washington dispatch yesterday reported that the Japanese Commissioners have just purchased for $400,000 the ex-rebel iron-clad ram *Stonewall*, now lying at the Washington Navy-yard. They are to take her with her present armament, our Government putting her in sea-going condition.

Excursion of Senators Across the Plains.

Cleveland, Ohio, Wednesday, May 29.

Col. **Seymour**, of the Union Pacific Railroad, is arranging for Senator **Wade's** excursion party across the Plains. Senator **Wade** and a portion of his party leave here to-night for Chicago, where several Senators will join and proceed without delay to Omaha, where a public reception will be given them.

Cleveland, Ohio, Wednesday, May 29.

The Senatorial excursion party left here for Chicago and Omaha at 8:30 o'clock this evening. The party consists of Senators Wade, Trumbull, Yates, Cattell, Howe, Harlan, Creswell, Thayer, Chandler, Tipton, Gen. Anson Stager, Col. S. Seymour, Hon. John Covode, several newspaper correspondents and ladies. The excursion will extend over the main stem of the Union Pacific Railroad, west from Omaha, and may probably reach Denver City, Colorado.

The Buckeye Club Race at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, May 29.

There was a very large attendance at the Buckeye Club Course to-day. Three races were run—the first a hurdle handicap, for all ages, for a purse of $500, two miles, over eight hurdles. Four horses started. T. J. **Smith** entered *M. D.* and *Deserter*, and **Alexander** entered *Redbird* and *Sarah*. *Redbird* won the race; time, 4:16¼. Second race—a dash of one and a half miles, for all ages, for a purse of $250; was won by *Gilroy;* time 2:48¾; four horses started. Third race—mile heats, best three in five, for all ages, for a purse of $500. Two horses started; **Grigsby** and **West** entered *Maggie McCarty*, J. H. **Smith** entered *Luxemburg;* first three heats were won by *Luxemburg;* time 1:56, 2:02 and 1:56½.

Republican Meeting at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, May 29.

A Republican meeting was held to-night in Congo-square. The streets in the vicinity were densely crowded. The various negro Ward Clubs attended in procession with torches, banners and transparencies.

Good order prevailed up to this hour, ten o'clock.

A large police force is in attendance.

A meeting of the creditors of the Bank of Commerce was held this evening. A committee was appointed to examine into the condition of the Bank.

Meeting of Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Chicago, Wednesday, May 29.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad was held here to-day. 137,104 shares were represented. R. D. **Watterbeek**, **Cunningham Borthwick** and H. H. **Hunnewell** were reëlected directors by a unanimous vote.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, May 29.

THE IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION.

The Judiciary Committee to-day had before them again Hon. W. E. **Chandler**, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who was examined on appointments to office, and Hon. W. M. **Evarts**, of New-York, who was questioned concerning the release of **Jeff. Davis**. The sessions of the Committee will continue the rest of the week, and perhaps longer, though some of the members express the determination to go to their homes on Saturday. **Ashley** is pressing them to prepare articles of impeachment for the July session, but there is no reason to believe that the Committee are any stronger for impeachment than they were at the adjournment of Congress.

SURRATT AND THE BOOTH DIARY.

Surratt's counsel will present **Booth's** diary as evidence that their client was not implicated in the assassination conspiracy, but was merely cognizant of the plan of abduction. They expect to be able to prove an *alibi* for him at the time when the abduction plot was abandoned. There is no probability that the diary will be admitted.

THE WASHINGTON ELECTION.

The canvass for the coming municipal election in Washington is progressing earnestly. Conservative and Radical meetings are held in the several wards nightly, speeches are made, prominent citizens and strangers are serenaded, for the purpose of giving them an excuse to make political speeches, and the contest daily grows more exciting. The Radicals express themselves certain that they will carry the city.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

The parties who furnished the information that **Greeley** has written a letter to Gen. **Breckinridge** asking him to return to America, further state that President **Johnson** has written one of simliar import to him, which, with that of Mr. **Greeley's**, was forwarded by a lady of this city who seems to be a sincere friend of the ex-Rebel.

THE ORDNANCE COMMITTEE.

The Joint Committee on Ordnance, appointed at the last session of Congress, met to-day, but no business was transacted as there was not a quorum present. Gen. **Butler**, who was expected here to-day, has been detained in the North by pressing business, and will not arrive until to-morrow.

REGISTRATION IN LOUISIANA.

The registration of Louisiana so far as it has progressed indicates an overwhelming majority of Republican voters. Returns received here of the lists made up in the country parishes in the immediate vicinity of New-Orleans, and including the whole of the Second Congressional District of the State, which embraces the southern half of that city, show that up to the 26th only 4,000 whites had registered against 14,000 blacks. In New-Orleans political meetings are held nightly, and the Radicals are making a strong effort for the removal of Gen. **Sheridan**. They complain that he has failed to remove or punish the municipal officers implicated in the July riots, and claim that he has power under the Military Act to do so if he desires.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Information from New-Orleans received here to-day, is to the effect that the first National Bank of that city, which was closed by order of the Government, and was implicated in the New-Orleans sub-treasury defalcation, will soon resume business. A meeting of the stockholders has been held, and after an interchange of views, a committee was appointed to investigate the affairs and condition of the institution and report at a future meeting. This committee commenced its labors last evening, and we are informed that the condition of things is far more favorable to the parties interestep than was generally supposed.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

The President has decided to lie over at Richmond on Sunday night on his way to Raleigh, and has been tendered the hospitalities of the Spotteswood Hotel during his stay.

Secretary **Browning** left the city this morning in a special car for his home in Illinois, for the purpose of recruiting his health.

Assistant Secretary **Chandler** leaves to-morrow, having tendered his resignation, and will join the Pacific Railroad Excursionists at Philadelphia on Friday. He may or may not return to his former position.

Chief Clerk **McPherson**, of the House of Representatives, arrived from Gettysburgh to-night.

Congressman **Ingersoll**, of Illinois, is here, and says if there is no July session he is going to Europe.

Gens. **Porter** and **Babcock**, of Gen. **Grant's** staff, have completed their tour of inspection of the troops and military posts on the Rio Grande River, and are now *en route* North.

THE WEATHER.

The weather is getting warm. The termometer 84° to 87° in the shade to-day. Congressmen who desire a July session will please notice.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, May 29.

NATIONAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the quarter ending March 31, 1867:

Receipts.	
Customs	$46,130,183 17
Sales of public lands	291,623 35
Direct tax	1,313,660 38
Internal Revenue	48,358,434 3
Premium on sales of coin bonds, and from miscellaneous sources	13,793,106 90
From loans	129,354,946 50
Total receipts	$239,241,854 53
Expenditures.	
Civil, Foreign Intercourse and miscellaneous	$11,818,613 76
Interior Pensions and Indians	7,714,046 60
War	28,335,504 17
Navy	6,853,161 75
Premium on purchase of compound interest and 7 3-10 Treasury notes	1,409,406 82
Payment of principal and interest of public debt	176,610,319 02
Total expenditures	$232,741,052 12

THE MIANTONOMOH AND AUGUSTA AT GIBRALTAR.

A dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy from the United States Consul at Gibraltar, dated the 9th of May, conveys information that the United States steamers *Augusta* and *Miantonomoh* arrived at that port on the night of the 8th inst., after a short passage from Naples and Fort Mahon. These vessels were making preparations for their homeward bound voyage, and would probably be ready for sea by the 14th inst.

PATENT CASE DECIDED.

The interference case between **Tal. P. Shaffner** and the Anglo-Austrian inventor **Revy**, which has been pending in the Patent Office for more than a year, has just been decided by the Board of Examiners in favor of Col. **Shaffner**. The principle involved had reference to the use of gun-cotton of different diversities in the same charge. By this discovery it has been found practicable to use gun-cotton in artillery and small arms to great advantage over gunpowder, effecting greater penetration.

BUSINESS AT THE PATENT OFFICE.

For the week ending on Tuesday, the 4th of June, 221 patents will be issued from the Patent office. During the past week about 450 applications and 75 caveats have been filed.

The Failure of Frazer, Trenholm & Co.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Washington, Tuesday, May 28, 1867.

The Secretary of the Treasury deems it proper that a statement should be made as to the situation in which the United States are placed by the failure of **Frazer, Trenholm & Co.** No one has warrant for saying either that we are losers thereby, or that we are amply secured. The Government does not admit that anything is owing to it from this firm. We have brought suit against them for certain ships and certain bales of cotton, which were not theirs, but were in their possession as agents of the rebel Government, and which we claim, not exclusively under any special law of our country, but under the law of nations and the common law of England, whereby all moneys or property contributed by persons or corporations, either by gift or by taxation, to carry on the rebellion, became at the termination of that rebellion vested in the United States. This matter is in the Chancery Court of England, and is not affected one way or the other by the failure of **Frazer, Trenholm & Co.** The Government has every reason for believing that at the close of the rebellion this firm was in possession of other property and was largely indebted to the so-called Confederate Government. We set up a general claim to all this property and this indebtedness, as well as to the ships and cotton specified. The money value of this claim has never been ascertained. The President pardoned **Geo. S. Trenholm**, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, without so much as requiring a statement of his business accounts with the rebel Government, and from that day to this we have been unable to get such a statement. The Government might, perhaps, have forced the firm into showing its books before now, but for the unauthorized and subsequently repudiated settlement made with it last Fall by Messrs. **Dudley & Morse**, and still hopes to accomplish this end through the Courts. If the suits for the ships and cotton are decided in our favor, of course the other claim will be good, and this firm will be adjudged as having possession of a large amount of money belonging to the United States. The failure of the English branch of the house may and may not prevent us from getting this money. It is well known to Southern citizens that during the latter part of the war, **Trenholm & Co.** managed their affairs very shrewdly. They advised everybody in the Confederacy to invest in Confederate bonds, but they themselves invested in cotton and real estate. When the rebellion broke down they had on hand vast quantities of houses and lands, and such of their cotton as had not been run through the blockade and sold, while the poor fools who followed their advice had nothing but worthless rebel bonds. It is reported in Charleston that the firm owns at least one-quarter of the city, and a paragraph has already appeared in one commercial paper stating that they paid taxes last year on $14,000,000 worth of real estate. It may be seen, therefore, that no one is yet in a position to say whether our Government will or will not be a loser by the failure of **Frazer, Trenholm & Co.**

Jefferson Davis and Mason and Slidell at St. Catharines.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Ogdensburgh, N. Y., Wednesday, May 29.

Jefferson Davis, accompanied by Messrs. **Mason** and **Slidell**, arrived at Prescott, opposite this place, by Grand Trunk Railway, this morning, from Montreal. At Prescott they took the mail steamer *Champion* for St. Catharines. Their presence created considerable sensation.

Kingston, C. W., Wednesday, May 29.

The steamer *Champion*, having **Jefferson Davis** on board, bound to Toronto, touched at this port today. An immense crowd assembled at the wharf to see him.

Indian Outrages in Montana—Defensive Preparations.

St. Louis, Wednesday, May 29.

The Helena (Montana) *Herald*, of the 2d inst., says there is great excitement in that Territory in consequence of Indian outrages. War meetings have been called by the Governor at Virginia City, a plan of operations commenced, and volunteer donations of arms, horses, &c., called for; several companies were enrolled and organized within twenty-four hours, and the forces already mustered were to leave immediately, under the immediate command of Col. **Thoroughman**, although accompanied by Gen. **Meagher** himself, for the scene of the disturbances.

Gov. **Meagher** issued a proclamation summoning the mounted men into instant service, assuring them that they shall be at full liberty to appropriate and hold whatever horses, arms and everything in the way of spoils they may capture. He says the Federal Government has thrown him on his own resources, and he will take the responsibility.

It is stated that the Sioux Indians not only planned the attack and devastated the Gallatuie settlement, but that they are powerful in their alliances with the mountain tribes, and they assert that they will penetrate and sack and burn both Virginia and Helena Cities. Col. **O'Neil** has been appointed to command the Helena troops.

It is suggested to write the friendly Flatheads to join the whites in the campaign. The large bodies of hostile Indians reported to be operating in Gallatuie Valley, are supposed to be committing depredations on the Valley line of stages running between Benton and Helena.

An Omaha dispatch says that a report has been received there of further Indian depredations near Fort Laramie.

Gen. **Augur** and staff left last night for the front. A company of cavalry, under Col. **Masmer**, will act as an escort from Fort McPherson.

Reports from the West say: Thirty deserters left Fort Hays, Kansas, last week, five of whom were killed and scalped by the Indians near the fort.

Gen. **Meagher** left Virginia City, Montana, on the 30th of April with 200 volunteers for Gallatin Valley, the scene of the Indian disturbances.

Gen. **Gibbon** left Fort Kearny the16th with two companies of troops for Fort Sanders, where he will establish his headquarters. The Thirty-sixth Infantry will then go to Fort Phil. Kearny with the Investigating Commissioners, and when matters are properly arranged will take charge of the expedition now fitting out. Col. **Carrington** will soon leave Fort McPherson for Fort Kearny, where he will establish his headquarters.

A number of gentlemen, including iron manufacturers, railroad men and capitalists, from Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, New-York and New-England, started this morning on an excursion to Iron Mountain and the mining regions in the southeast part of the State of Missouri. These parties have submitted a proposition to the citizens of St. Joseph to the effect: If the city will subscribe $300,000, they will furnish $800,000 and complete the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad by the first of January. It is thought that the proposition will be accepted.

Convention of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society.

Boston, Wednesday, May 29.

The thirty-seventh annual Convention of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society was held to-day. A series of resolutions were adopted, the first of which declares: "That in the long suffering of this nation under the crafty policy of **Andrew Johnson**, patience has had its perfect work, and in such ill-judged forbearance we recognize not the virtue of a great magnanimity, but the folly and wickedness of a shortsighted moral sense and a connivance of wrong."

The resolutions further protest against any longer denial to the colored people of all the social and political rights to which they are so clearly entitled; they allude to the Mobile riots as evidence of reviving insolence of the defeated rebels, and of their determination to reënact resistance to the legal and loyal authorities of our Government on every available opportunity; they denounce the shameful reticence of the so-called Christian pulpit on these vital themes, and declare that the release of **Jefferson Davis** proves the South still triumphant in the Executive councils, and call for a large measure of confiscation of Southern lands to give the negro race—that basis of independent action without which the ballot is so often a mere shadow.

Wendell Phillips, as usual, was the leading speaker. In the course of his remarks he referred to the release of **Jeff. Davis**, and said **Horace Greeley** seems to think that all we want is to punish Mr. **Davis**. But we can disregard a hundred thousand Davises. He is a weed, in a personal sense, upon the surface of present affairs; his only value is as the index of the purpose of the Northern people. When the Executive released **Jefferson Davis**, to my mind, the speaker said, it was a bid by **Andrew Johnson** for the support of ten States. The Union League of New-York is defied by **Horace Greeley** and conquered. Now the Union League Club of New-York represents the most decisive and energetic minds of the Republican Party of New-York and are the strongest of the Radical wing of that party; and when the leader of that party attempts to cover and protect the leader of the rebels, they dare not rebuke him. They forget the great epoch of the nation, and Mr. **Phillips** said: I think **Horace Greeley** was not the first conception of the beginning of the epoch in which he lives. God means him for a simple-hearted, inoffensive man, but he supposes himself to be an acute knave. The fact that his own comrades and the country Presses of his own party dare not rebuke him, is a lamentable fact.

In regard to the Presidential election of 1868, Mr. **Phillips** said: The country can bear the defeat of a nominal Radical, but we can't survive the election of a Grant or a Senator Sherman.

The speaker said he could not consider the country safe or the great question of the war settled until the purpose of the North is written in the Constitution, when the United States has got the right to construct schools for the children born on its territory, and when every black person at the South may have forty acres of land for his own within ten miles of his birth-place, and the right to use the ballot and appeal to the ballot-box to protect him in the enjoyment of life and property.

Mr. **Phillips**, in closing, said he should not feel satisfied with the efforts of the Radicals until the name of a black man has been placed upon the ballot for Vice-President for the purpose of strengthening the party.

Hon. **Henry Wilson** was called upon to address the Convention, but he excused himself.

The annual May training of the militia of Massachusetts took place to-day in this vicinity. The turnout was quite general.

Hon. **Albert Smith**, formerly member of Congress from Maine, died at his residence in this city to-day, aged 74 years.

The News From Mexico—Doubts as to its Accuracy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are some reasons for believing that the recent intelligence from Mexico concerning the fall of Queretaro, and the capture of **Maximilian** and his Generals, is not correct. In view of the many canards which have been sent to the American Press relative to Mexican affairs, there are, I think, good reasons for doubting the authenticity of these last reports.

The fall of Queretaro was announced several weeks ago by special telegraphic dispatches *via* San Luis Potosi and New-Orleans. At that time we were informed that upon the capture of the city **Maximilian** had fled in disguise, and that Gen. **Miramon** was killed. But in due time it appeared that the statement had been made out of whole cloth; that **Maximilian** was still fighting, and **Miramon** alive and in command of Imperial forces. In fact, the "well authenticated" telegrams with which the newspapers of the United States have been so continually supplied as to the fate of **Maximilian** have so generally proved to be false that we may be warranted, at least, in waiting for fuller confirmation of this last news which, like the rest, comes through Liberal sources. Undoubtedly Messrs. **Plumb** and **Marshall** have received the news which they telegraphed from New-Orleans to the Department of State; but beyond that fact their means of information are no better than ours in New-York.

There are also some circumstances in these reports which may well excite doubt as to their correctness. The alleged dispatch from **Juarez** announcing the capture of Queretaro, dated "San Luis Potosi, May 15," announces the fact as having taken place "*this morning,*" *i. e.* May 15. How could the news have thus reached San Luis in less than one day, when the distance to Queretaro is about three hundred miles? Again—the dispatch announcing the victory is signed "**Escobedo**." Now, Gen. **Escobedo**, as we are informed, was not at Queretaro, having been superseded several weeks ago by Gen. **Corona**, owing to the want of ability of the former, who, as we were then informed, was sent to another part of Mexico to conduct less important military operations. Evidently one or the other of these dispatches was erroneous, to call it by no harsher name.

While I do not deny the desperate condition of **Maximilian** I think that, considering the continual misstatements which have been sent hither from Mexico *via* the Rio Grande, the present announcement may prove to be as unfounded as its predecessors. Yours truly, W.

It is not very difficult to find certain apparent discrepancies or incoherences in the late dispatches announcing the capture of **Maximilian**. But the fact that they are official, and from the very highest military and civil authorities of the Mexican Republic, must be considered as overweighing the force of any special criticisms or comparisons that may be made here. The *official* nature of the present dispatches makes a great difference between them and the previous unauthorized telegrams about affairs in Mexico. Our correspondent is mistaken as to the distance between Queretaro and San Luis Potosi, and also about the removal of Gen. **Escobedo** from the command of the Mexican army. We see no reason as yet to alter the judgment we first pronounced on the receipt of the dispatches, to wit, that the capture of **Maximilian** was certain, but his execution somewhat doubtful.

THE TURF.

Great Trotting Match on the Fashion Course, L. I.—Ethan Allen and Running Mate Beats Brown George and Running Mate in the Fastest Time on Record—Time—2:29! 2:21!! 2:19!!!

Yesterday a trotting match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five to wagons, with running mates, between **Dan Mace's** bay stallion *Ethan Allen* and mate, and **James Dugery's** brown gelding *Brown George* and mate, came off on the Fashion Course, L. I. The attendance, although fair, presented a striking contrast in point of numbers to that of the preceding day, when *Dexter* and *Lady Thorn* trotted their match. The day was warm and sultry, and the track in admirable order, but no one expected to witness such unprecedentedly fast time made. This mode of going, having a running horse hitched alongside to draw the weight of the wagon, is a favorite one with *Ethan Allen*, for it will be remembered that it was when going in this rig he beat *Flora Temple* on this Course six years ago, when he trotted one heat in 2:19¾, a performance he has surpassed on this occasion. He is now in his eighteenth year, and his speed and vigor seem unimpaired with age and his protracted career on the trotting turf. His mate yesterday was the thoroughbred mare *Charlotte F*, by *Lexington* out of a *Glencoe* mare. *Brown George* is a brown gelding with black points, about fifteen hands and a half, and is Canadian bred. He is owned by Mr. **Pentz**, of Peekskill, and is a very fine, steady goer, with a fair turn of speed and a low, sweeping style of action. In the first heat he was driven by Mr. T. **Cregan**, but in the second and third heats his trainer, **James Dugery** was behind him. The running horse that accompanied him possessed too little endurance or the result might probably have been different. *Ethan Allen* and his mate were driven by that able horseman, **Dan Mace**, and he never displayed better judgment or finer skill with the reins than in this race. The extraordinary fast time made in the third and final heat, combined with the close contest, electrified the spectators—it surpassing the previously unparalleled time made by *Ethan Allen* himself in the match with *Flora Temple*, above alluded to, and which has hitherto stood unequaled on the trotting record, by three-quarters of a second. On that occasion *Ethan Allen* and his running mate *Socks* were driven by **Sam. McLaughlin**, consequently **Dan Mace** now has the honor of having handled the reins over the old horse in his last and greatest performance. In the betting *Ethan Allen* was the favorite, the superior advantage he enjoyed in having such a driver as **Mace** behind him causing the speculators to bet $100 to $30 on his winning the race.

First Heat.—*Brown George* was first off, and led to the turn, where he broke up into a run, and before **Cregan** could get him down to a square trot, *Ethan* and his mate had passed him and led an open length at the quarter pole, passed in 37¼ seconds. On the back stretch *Brown George* again went up, and **Mace** opened a gap of fully fifty yards at the half-mile pole, passed in 1:12¾. On the Flushing stretch *Brown George* and his mate closed the gap up rapidly, the former trotting fast and squarely. At the three-quarter pole **Mace** was still ten lengths ahead, and he maintained this lead to the score, winning the heat in 2:29.

Second Heat—The betting was now $100 to $10, with few takers. *Ethan Allen* got the best of the send off, and lead three lengths around the turn, where *Brown George*, who was now driven by **James Dugery**, broke into a run, and **Mace** had opened a gap of fully ten lengths at the quarter pole, reached in 36 seconds. On the back stretch, passing the old stand, **Dugery** reduced *Ethan's* lead to six lengths, and gained so rapidly that only three lengths separated them at the half mile pole, which *Ethan Allen* passed in 1:12. On the Flushing stretch, *Brown George* trotted so fast and steadily that he almost reached *Ethan's* wheel, but he could not fairly get up, although he struggled gamely all the way up the home stretch. *Ethan's* mate, (the thoroughbred *Charlotte F.*,) seemingly to tire, and causing the weight of the wagon to fall upon the game little stallion all the way home; yet he crossed the score a full length and a half in front in 2:21.

Third Heat—The game, resolute manner in which *Brown George* had contested the last heat and the enormous gap he had made up when he fairly struck a trot, caused the layers of long odds on the little stallion to entertain fears for the result, and many tried to hedge by accepting the $100 to $25 still offered on *Ethan* by some of the little stallion's staunch supporters. **Mace**, as before, got a full length the best of the send off, and was a length and a half ahead around the turn and to the quarter pole; time 36 seconds. Passing the old stand, *Brown George* gained perceptibly, was on even terms with *Ethan* before they got to the half-mile pole, and as they passed that mark had passed him and obtained a lead of a length, the time being 1:09. The greatest excitement now pervaded the spectators, and the progress of the race was watched with breathless interest. Half way along the Flushing stretch **Mace** let out *Ethan Allen* and roused his mate with the whip, and both responded in a burst of speed which carried them in advance of their opponents. At the three-quarter pole **Mace's** team was a length ahead, the running mate of *Brown George* tiring and dying away completely under the whip. **Mace** kept his lead up the stretch and crossed the score, a length and a half ahead, in the unprecedented time of *two minutes and nineteen seconds*, a winner of the heat and race. The announcement of the time created a feeling of intense excitement among the spectators, who mutually congratulated themselves at being present to witness such an unparalleled performance of the game little stallion.

SUMMARY.

Fashion Course, L. I., May 29.—Match $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons:

D. Mace named b. s. Ethan Allen and running mate	1	1	1
J. Dugery named br. g. Brown George and running mate	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First heat	37¼ sec.	1:12¾	2:29
Second heat	36 sec.	1:12	2:21
Third heat	36 sec.	1:09	2:19

Trotting on the Union Course, L. I.

To-day a trotting match of a very interesting character, and which is certain to attract a very large attendance, comes off on the Union Course. It is between the two very fast and celebrated stallions *Commodore Vanderbilt* and *George M. Patchen, Jr.*, for $1,000 a side, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Both are well-known good horses, are both in the finest possible condition, and their respective owners and trainers equally sanguine of success. The route to the course will be found announced in our advertising columns.

The Chess Tournament in Philadelphia.

The return match between Capt. G. H. **Mackenzie**, of the New-York Chess Club, and Mr. G. **Reichelm**, the champion of the Philadelphia amateurs, was commenced at the Philadelphia Atheneum on Tuesday forenoon. This match will be decided by the winning of the first seven games—a limitation of time being agreed upon, whereby each player is permitted one hour for the consideration often moves.

Capt. **Mackenzie** having won the toss for first move led off with "P to K 4," his opponent replying "P to K 3," the opening thus resolving itself into that known as the French game. On the present occasion the hour-glasses provided for the timing of the combatants were purely a matter of show, the play on either side being unusually rapid, considering the important character of the contest, which, in the opinion of the Philadelphia gentlemen, is neither more nor less than to decide the question of championship for the whole United States.

Almost immediately after the conclusion of the first game, which lasted but little over one hour, a second was begun. In this instance, the move resting with Mr. **Reichelm**, P to K 4 was played on either side, and the Ruy Lopez Knight's Game ensued. At the hour of adjournment, 1 o'clock, twenty-two moves had transpired, and although the Captain had succeeded in winning a pawn, but little advantage on either side had accrued.

SECOND DAY.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, May 29.

Capt. **Mackenzie** wins three games; Mr. **Reichelm** wins none; one game being (the fifth of the series) is adjourned.

Billiards.

Last night **John McDevitt** and **Michael Phelan** played their ninth match, at the rooms of the former, before a very large gathering of amateurs. The game was 1,000 points, and **McDevitt**, whose "around-the-table" play was much commended, won by upward of 500. His leading runs were 78, 79, 146 and 187; and his average in excess of 20. Friday night, at the Charity Fair, they will play the tenth and the last game of the series. Of the nine games played **McDevitt** has won eight; and on this occasion the match will, in all likelihood, be "double or quits," the winner of the tenth game to be considered the winner of all. These experts will not again play at the Fair, as on the Monday following **McDevitt** goes to Montreal to meet **Joseph Dion**, in contest for the golden cue and the championship of the Continent, and in a few days thereafter **Phelan** will follow him. The great match is to take place June 10, and on the 14th **Cyrille Dion** and J. W. **Crown** are to play in Quebec for the championship of all Canada. From Quebec, **Phelan**, **McDevitt**, **Tieman**, **Seereiter**, **Foley**, the two **Dions**, and several other leading players, will proceed to Chicago, where, on the 17th of June, the tournament for the championship of Illinois is to be inaugurated.

"A Plague on Both Your Houses."—In almost every paper we find notices from Paris correspondents and extracts from French journals referring to the "**American Piano**." Two houses exhibiting at the Paris Exposition claim the honors. One has advertised extensively the award of the **Medal**. This, we know, is incorrect, as it has been publicly announced by the management that no official award will be made until July 1. Correspondents or employes of any house may write or telegraph "*what is expected,*" but for the true award we must await the decision of the judges at the above-named date. *La France Musicale* and other Paris journals fully describe what is meant by "**The American Pianos**," when they refer to them as being made with entire *Iron Frames*, the invention of the Chickerings, and extensively *copied* by other makers. *La France* further says: "The only *American Pianos, American invention, American makers* and *American workmen* are those of Chickering & Sons, of Boston and New-York."—*Boston Journal.*

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The Sangrado System. When Dr. Sangrado found his patients weak, he gave them water gruel. When they got weaker, he bled them and dosed them with calomel and jalap. Gil Blas tells us they almost invariably died. A good many people are killed that way yet. The world in general, however, has found out that in cases of debility and premature decay HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are the true life-sustaining cordial. This tonic is a powerful and perfectly harmless restorative. But it does more than invigorate; it regulates and purifies. While it builds up the strength and infuses vitality into the blood, it brings all the secretions into harmony with the laws of health. The feebler sex find it invaluable in the various physical difficulties to which their organization renders them subject. In all hysterical and hypochondriacal cases its effect is magical. The infirmities of age are alleviated by its use; and where the circulation is torpid and there is a tendency to paralysis, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are recommended as a means of reinvigorating the system and prolonging life. For sale by all druggists.
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MARRIED.

Ascough—Stancliff.—On Wednesday, May 29, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Higbee, **Theodore G. Ascough** to **Maggie A.**, eldest daughter of George Stancliff, Esq., all of this City.

Collin—Cooke.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, May 29, at the North Reformed Dutch Church, Clermont-av., by Rev. Wm. T. Enyard, N. **Parke Collin** to **Abbie G. Cooke**.

Talcott—Watkins.—At the residence of the bride's father, Grass Lake, Mich., on Thursday, May 23, by Rev. J. C. Wortley, of Grass Lake, assisted by Rev. W. W. Williams, of Toledo, Ohio, Ed. N. **Kirk Talcott**, of Negaunee, Mich., to **Antoinette M.**, only daughter of George W. Watkins, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

Vanderhoof—Nichols.—At Watervliet, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 28, by Rev. E. T. Chapman, of St. Mark's Church, Mr. **John J. A. Vanderhoof**, of New-York, to Miss **Louisa C.**, daughter of George Nichols, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

Beebee.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 28, **Susie W.**, wife of Charles W. Beebee, and daughter of the late Alfred C. Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, May 30, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 104 Lawrence-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Baker.—At South Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday, May 25, **Helen**, wife of Henry H. Baker, in the 44th year of her age.

Elliot.—In Paris, France, on Wednesday, May 1, of pneumonia, in the 69th year of her age, **Rebecca Giraud**, wife of George T. Elliot, and daughter of the the Andrew Foster.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, corner 5th-av. and 11th-st., on Friday, the 31st inst., at 9½ A. M., without further invitation.

Ivy.—At Columbia College, on Wednesday, May 29, **Wilhelmine Julia**, only daughter of Prof. Charles A. and Laura R. Ivy, aged 3 years, 4 months and 18 days.

Livingston.—At his country seat at Tivoli, on Monday, May 27, **John Swift Livingston**, in the 83d year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at St. Paul's Church, Tivoli, at 10 A. M., on Thursday, 30th inst., and the concluding services at St. Mark's Church Cemetery, New-York, at 4 P. M. on the same day. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

Marchant.—On Wednesday morning, May 29, at 8½ o'clock, **Henry Marchant**, at the residence of Edward Dodge, No. 55 State-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Moran.—Suddenly, in Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, May 29, **Thomas Moran**, in the 70th year of his age, a native of the Parish of Dromore, County Tyrone, Ireland.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his nephew, Thomas Goodwin, No. 276 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, on Friday morning at 10½ o'clock. A solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated in St. Mary's Church, corner of Remsen and Leonard sts., for the repose of his soul. The remains will be conveyed from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Odell.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, May 28, of congestion of the brain, **Charles Seymour Odell**, only son of Jacob and Sarah H. Odell, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family and of his grandfathers, C. M. Odell and W. N. Seymour, are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, from No. 124 South Oxford-st.

Shailer.—On Tuesday, May 28, **Ezekiel Shailer**, aged 57 years.

His remains will be taken to Haddam, Conn., for interment.

Sturdevant.—At Rome, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 29, **Louisa Stephens**, wife of Dr. James M. Sturdevant, aged 58 years.

Tenney.—On Wednesday, May 29, **Josie**, daughter of Amos and Josephine Tenney, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 77 Madison-av., on Friday, the 31st inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Varian.—On Tuesday, May 28, **Maria Fulmer**, widow of Richard Varian, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 231 East 84th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

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ROUND THE WORLD.

I will leave New-York early in June on my voyage by steam ROUND THE WORLD, visiting Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and the principal nations and cities of Europe. Leaving Europe for China *via* Suez, Point de Galle and Calcutta about 1st November, I will visit Hong Kong, Yokohama, San Francisco, and return to New-York by the great overland route across the continent early in 1868. Those desirous of communicating with me relative to the proposed trip will address
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PATENTED.

For disinfecting, deodorizing and purifying cellars, hospitals, tenement-houses, &c.

Also for exterminating bugs, roaches and insects of all kinds.

Manufactured solely by
JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,
No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HANSA, will close at this office on THURSDAY, May 30, at 10:30 A. M. and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and elsewhere.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
Are now constructing a railroad from
OMAHA, NEBRASKA,
westward toward the Pacific Ocean, making with its connections an unbroken line
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
The Company now offer a limited amount of their
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
having thirty years to run, and bearing annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, in the City of New-York, at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
AT
NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

This road was completed from Omaha 305 miles west on the 1st of January, 1867, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. The Company has now on hand sufficient iron, ties, &c., to finish the remaining portion to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, 212 miles, which is under contract to be done Sept. 1 of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific, now being rapidly built eastward from Sacramento, California, during 1870.

MEANS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

Estimating the distance to be made by the Union Pacific Company at 1,565 miles, they have the following available means.

United States Six per Cent. Thirty-Year Bonds, issued on the completion and acceptance of each section of 20 miles by Government Commissioners, at the average rate of about $28,250 per mile	$44,208,000
The Company's own First Mortgage Bonds, permitted by the Government to be issued to the same amount	44,208,000
A Donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, amounting to 20,032,000 acres, and estimated to be worth	30,000,000
Total	$118,416,000

This is exclusive of an authorized Capital Stock of one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in, and of which it is not supposed that more than twenty-five millions at most will be required.

By Special Act of Congress, U. S. Bonds are made a *Second Mortgage*, on which the interest is paid by the U. S. Treasury, but one-half of the Company's bills against the Government for transportation, mails, &c., are retained by its officers as a sinking fund to be applied to the payment of interest and principal.

By Special Act of Congress, the Company's Bonds now offered are made a First Mortgage upon the entire line, and they cannot be issued to a greater amount than the Bonds of the U. S. for the same purpose.

THE COST OF THE ROAD.

The cost of the 305 miles of the Union Pacific Road already completed with depots, stations, locomotives, &c., was $50,000 per mile, and it is believed by the engineers that without the equipment, the remainder of the line can be finished for not more than $70,000 per mile—making the total cost of 1,565 miles from Omaha to the California State line about one hundred millions of dollars. From this apparent excess of means, a considerable portion of the actual value of the lands must be deducted, as to realize it they must be gradually put on the market.

PROSPECT FOR BUSINESS.

The interest on the bonds will be more than paid by the profits of the different sections of the road as they are completed, the earnings for the first two weeks in May having been $113,000.

The recent completion of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad to Omaha, makes a direct eastern connection with all the Atlantic States, and other railroads concentrating at Omaha, and now nearly finished, will be tributary to the Union Pacific.

It needs no argument to show that the business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense, and as there will be no competition, remunerative rates can be obtained. Beside its through traffic, the completion of this road will open up the vast mining regions of the mountains to settlement, and ensure large returns for transportation.

VALUE AND SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The Company respectfully submit that the above statement of facts fully demonstrates the security of their bonds, and as additional proof they would suggest that the bonds now offered are less than ten million dollars on 517 miles of road, on which over twenty million dollars have already been expended. On 330 miles of this road the cars are now running, and the remaining 187 miles are nearly completed.

At the present rate of premium on gold these bonds pay an annual interest on their present cost of
NINE PER CENT.,
and it is believed that on the completion of the road, like the Government bonds, they will go above par. The Company intend to sell but a limited amount at the present low rate, and retain the right to advance the price at their option.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York by the
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
No. 7 Nassau-st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers,
No. 51 Wall-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers,
No. 33 Wall-st.

And by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on application. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
New-York.

A SUPERB ASSORTMENT
at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, of
CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES,
SOLID SILVER (STERLING and COIN) FINE PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES, JARDINIERES and FANCY GOODS, FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE and IMPERIAL STONEWARE.
MIRRORS and CORNICES made to order.

Parties about furnishing, either in CITY or COUNTRY, will find EVERYTHING they may need in the above line of goods, and at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time; also, a file of the New-York *Herald* from Jan. 1, 1861, to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, NEW styles, of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.
CASH ASSETS
Invested on Bond and Mortgage, or United States Stocks.
$20,406,665 48.

Issues every approved description of Life and Endowment Polices on selected lives at moderate rates, returning all surplus annually to the Policy Holders, to be used either in payment of premiums or to purchase additional Insurance, at the option of the assured.
RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
ISAAC ABBATT, JOHN M. STUART } Secretaries.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
THE JUNE NUMBER OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
Will be ready THIS DAY at 10 A. M.
CONTENTS OF THE JUNE NUMBER:

- I. IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS in reference to Checking Baggage, Purchasing Tickets; Railway Maps, Time Tables, &c., &c.
- II. ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS, representing the principal railways of the country, the principal routes of travel—East, West, North and South. These Maps are indispensable to the traveling community.
- III. FIVE HUNDRED TIME TABLES, giving the time of the departure and arrival of the various trains throughout the United States and the Canadas. Every important line represented by map.
- IV. INDEX TO NEARLY TEN THOUSAND STATIONS, TOWNS, VILLAGES AND CITIES situated upon the Railways of the United States and the Canadas. To Shippers, Merchants, Jobbers and Business Men generally this Index is indispensable.
- V. MONTHLY ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS; American Absenteeism; Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains; Northern Central Railway; Lehigh Valley Railway; Mobile and Ohio Railway; Pennsylvania Central Railway; Railway and Canal Consolidation; Rates of Railway Travel in Europe.
- VI. ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL; "I feel I'm Growing Auld, Gude Wife;" A Daughter's Devotion; A Thousand-Dollar Bill; An American Toasts all Nations except One; Romance and Reality, &c., &c.
- VII. TOURISTS' GUIDE TO THE PRINCIPAL WATERING PLACES, Springs and Places of Fashionable Resort in the United States.

IMPORTANT TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.—Be very careful and see that you get APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It is the only full and complete Railway Guide in the United States and the Canadas. It can be found at all the principal bookstores, book, periodical and news agencies, at nearly all of the principal hotels, railway ticket offices, and upon all of the principal railways throughout the United States and the Canadas.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

"ST. ELMO."

Of which the talented and versatile authoress of "St. Elmo" says: "It is *not* the most brilliant work of the talented work of the distinguished author," has proved the

SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,

and made a decided sensation in all circles. The same thing, to save space, may be said of "Liffith Lank," by the same author, and "The Jumping Frog," by **Mark Twain**. For sale by all respectable booksellers.
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Agents for the Trade.

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STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office large rooms for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, and the convenience of our Stock and Gold customers.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe,
Paris, France,

Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.

Correspondents:
MESSRS. L. P. MORTON & CO., No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.
MESSRS. TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO., Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
FRANK W. ANDREWS, No. 61 State-st., Boston.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON, & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold ONLY on commission at the Stock, Mining Stock and Gold Boards, of which we are members.

Interest allowed on deposits.

Dividends, coupons and interest collected.

Liberal advances on Government and other securities.

Information cheerfully given to professional men, executors, &c., desiring to invest.

NOTICE.

The stockholders of the MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY will hold their annual meeting for the choice of Directors, and to transact any other business that may properly come before them, at the Company's office in Milwaukee, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed June 4, and reopen June 24, 1867.

By order of the Directors.

ALEX. MITCHELL, President.

NOTICE.

The stockholders of the MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY will hold their annual meeting for the choice of Directors, and to transact any other business that may properly come before them, at the Company's office, in Milwaukee, June 20, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed from June 4 and reopened June 24, 1867.

By order of the Directors,

ALEX. MITCHELL, President.

OIL CREEK R. R. STOCK AND BONDS HUDSON CO. (N. J.) 7 PER CENT. BONDS FOR SALE.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE R. R. STOCK WANTED BY
ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 14 Wall-st.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, April 13, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That in pursuance of the power granted by the third section of the "Act to validate and confirm certain agreements between the companies owning the railroad lines between New-York and Philadelphia," passed by the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey Feb. 27, 1867, the capital stock of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company be divided into shares of $100 each, instead of the present division of $50 each, and for that purpose that the present certificates of stock be called in, and new certificates be issued for one-half the number of shares thereof, exclusive of any fractional parts of a share; and that the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to buy and to sell fractions of such consolidated shares, (at the option of the stockholder, to be expressed on or before the 15th of June next, at the price of $70 for each half share.

2. *Resolved*, That in pursuance of the power granted by the third section of the aforesaid Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, the Capital Stock of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company be, and the same is increased to the sum of $6,250,000, and that the new stock be apportioned on the 20th day of June next, to the stockholders, in the proportion of one share of $100 of new stock to every four shares of the stock consolidated as above, and standing in their names on that day in the books of the Company, subject to the payment of 60 per cent. on the par value thereof (being $60 on every new share) to be paid as follows, viz:

Twenty dollars per share on the 1st of July next,
Twenty dollars per share on 1st October next,
Twenty dollars per share on 2d January next,

Provided that the apportionment of such new stock be made only to such stockholders as shall have consolidated their present stock (as provided in the foregoing resolution,) before the 20th June next, and that no such apportionment be made for, or on account of, any fractional part of a share.

3. *Resolved*, That the Treasurer be authorized to buy and sell fractions of the new issue of stock at the price of $16 for every fourth part of a share of such new issue of stock; and further, that the fractions of shares of such new issue of stock be not entitled to receive any dividends until the same be consolidated into full shares, and that all such fractions not consolidated into full shares as above, on or before the 30th September next, will be forfeited to the Company, who will pass to the credit of the owner thereof the sum of $16 for each fourth.

4. *Resolved*, That any stockholder may postpone the payment of the first installment (payable 1st July next) on his shares until the 1st of August, he paying interest on such installment at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

5. *Resolved*, That the Treasurer give notice to the stockholders of the increase of stock above authorized, and of the call for payments thereon, and also of the division of the stock into shares of $100 each, instead of the present division of $50 each, and that the stockholders be required to surrender their present certificates on or before the 15th June next, in order that new certificates be given therefor. By order of the Board.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year.

CHAS. N. TALBOT, JAMES M. HALSTED,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, LE GRAND B. CANNON,
GEO. T. OLYPHANT, JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN, JAMES R. TAYLOR,
ABIEL A. LOW, THOMAS DICKSON,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY, O. DE F. GRANT,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR, JR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company, held at the office of the Company on Monday, the 27th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

James W. Otis, W. Whitewright, Jas. B. Johnston,
Josiah Lane, W. Blackstone, Sidney Brooks,
R. M. Blatchford, Joshua J. Henry, Henry Parish,
Caleb Swan, Acton Civill, John Bryan,
Thos. W. Gale, Jno. Auchincloss, E. H. R. Lyman,
Dan'l F. Fearing, Oliver S. Carter, Henry G. Rice,
Chas. Williams, O. H. Shepard, R. W. Bleecker.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES W. OTIS was unanimously elected President, R. W. BLEECKER Vice-President, and FRANKLIN H. CARTER Secretary.

By order. F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, May 25, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT to charter that the second installment of fifteen dollars on each share of Stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, is due on the 5th of June next.

Subscribers will please call at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., and pay the installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted upon it.

JAMES MERRILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 27, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 8, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, June 20, 1867.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING CITY GOLD AND SILVER MINING AND TUNNELING COMPANY, NO. 292 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from June 3 to 12, inclusive.

P. W. GALLAUDET, Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Receiver of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company will pay a dividend of 20 per cent. on all claims against the said Company allowed and adjusted by him; such payment to be made at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 4th day of June next.

CYRUS CURTISS, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1867.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Manhattan Gas Light Company will be closed from this date to the 5th of June next. By order of the Board.

S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	111¼	111¾	June, 7-30.......	105⅜	105⅝
Coupon, 1881.....	111¼	111¾	July, 7-30.......	105⅜	105⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62.	108¼	108¾	June, C.I.N't's, '64	119½	119⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62.	109⅝	109⅞	July, C.I.N't's, '64	118½	118⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64.	105½	105⅞	Aug., C.I.N't's, '64	118¼	118⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	106⅝	106⅞	Oct., C.I.N't's, '64	117¼	117⅜
5-20 " new, '65.	108	108¼	Dec., C.I.N't's, '64	116½	116⅝
10-40 Registered.	99¼	99⅝	May, C.I.N't's, '65	115½	116
10-40 Coupon.....	99½	99⅝	Aug., C.I.N't's, '65	114½	115
Gold..............	137⅝	137⅞	Sept., C.I.N't's, '65	114¼	114½
August, 7-30.....	106⅜	106⅝	Oct., C.I.N't's, '65	113⅝	114

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES. HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

issue Circular Letters of Credit, for traveler's use,

available in all parts of Europe, through the

Messrs. DE ROTHSCHILD,

of Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and

their correspondents.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

CHAUNCEY VIBBARD. J. S. LOCKWOOD.

VIBBARD & LOCKWOOD,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 78 Broadway and No. 7 New-st., New-York.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
Bought and sold on commission.

We buy and sell at market rates,
UNITED STATES BONDS,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.

DEPOSITS received in currency and gold, subject to check at sight, and INTEREST allowed (as per agreement.)

Out-of-town orders will receive our immediate attention.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS.

REMOVAL.

RICHARDS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Have removed to No. 2 NASSAU-ST., corner of Wall, New-York.
WM. M. RICHARDS. FRED. S. TAYLOR.

BALTZER & TAAKS,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam, Dusseldorf, Munich,
Antwerp, Florenz, Naples,
Basle, Frankfort, A. M., Paris,
Baden-Baden, Genoa, Prague,
Berlin, Hamburg, Rome,
Bremen, Hanover, Rotterdam,
Brussels, Heidelberg, Trieste,
Carlsruhe, Leipsic, Turin,
Cassel, London, Venice,
Cologne, Lyon, Vienna,
Darmstadt, Mailand, Wiesbaden,
Dresden, Mannheim, Zurich.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1867.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY hereby give notice that all bids made under the Circular of April 1 for the extension of the First Mortgage Bonds at the office of the Company in New-York, at a premium of one per cent., are accepted, and all bids above that premium are also accepted, and the bonds will be extended at the same rate of one per cent. premium.

The Company are now ready to attach coupon sheets to and extend the bonds of those holders whose bids are accepted as above specified, on their presentation at the office of the Company in the City of New-York and payment of the premium of ten (10) dollars on each bond.

The same terms are accorded to other holders who have bid a less premium than one per cent., or have failed to make proposals, on notice to the Company, to be given in writing on or before the 15th of June next.

All other holders are hereby notified that the principal of their bonds will be paid to them and interest thereon cease at maturity.

ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Co., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 10, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 20th of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 11th day of June.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

The Transfer Books of the Stocks, and the Bond Registry of this Company will be closed on the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., and open on the 7th day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 10th day of June, prox. Transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of May, inst., and reopened on Wednesday, 12th of June, 1867.

HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 22, 1867.

THE INTEREST WHICH WILL BECOME due on the first Monday of July next upon Stock of the State of Illinois will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York from the 1st to the 16th, inclusive, of July, A. D. 1867.

GEO. W. SMITH, State Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THOSE OF THE STOCK AND BONDholders in the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company who are opposed to the present management of the road, and who believe in running the road for the interest of the stockholders, instead of local individual interests, will send their proxies to vote at coming election, 6th proximo, to RUFUS HATCH & CO., No. 17 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 27, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this Company on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND WESTCHESTER FERRY COMPANY, OFFICE No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE Capital Stock of this Company are now open; shares $25 each, payable $15 on subscribing, balance in 60 days. Fare 6¼ cents to Astoria and Harlem Bridge.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr., Secretary.

May 20, 1867.

FINANCIAL

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

Rates for Exchanging Seven-Thirty Notes, May 29, 1867.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 60 cents DIFFERENCE.

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 8.00 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 1.80 DIFFERENCE.

ON EACH $1,000.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,
ESTABLISHED 1854,

Dealers in GOLD and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. WE BUY AND SELL GOLD OVER OUR COUNTER AT GOLD-ROOM QUOTATIONS, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NO. 7 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1867.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Annual election for directors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on June 4, next, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

MORTIMER L. MACKENZIE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the Company on Saturday, June 1.

The transfer-books will be closed on Thursday, 23d inst., and reopened Monday, June 3.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. for the current six months, terminating the 31st inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional Dividend for the month of June ensuing, the aggregate dividend of Six (6) per Cent. being payable on the 1st of July next, free of tax. In future the dividends of this Bank will be paid in January and July, instead of June and December as heretofore. The Transfer-books will be closed from June 25 to July 1.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK GOLD EXCHANGE BANK, No. 58 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 23, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a dividend of eight per cent. on the capital stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 11th day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st, and reopened on the 12th proximo.

JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, May 28, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., for supplying Wood and Coal to the United States Marines at the following places during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1868; the wood to be good merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States. The coal to be, best white ash anthracite egg coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, to be weighed, inspected and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States, and both wood and coal to be furnished upon the monthly or quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required, agreeably to regulations, viz.:

At Washington City, D. C.—300 tons of coal, 800 cords of wood.

At Portsmouth, N. H.—125 tons of coal, 220 cords of wood.

At Charlestown, Mass.—170 tons of coal, 180 cords of wood.

At Brooklyn, N. Y.—350 tons of coal, 60 cords of wood.

At Philadelphia, Penn.—125 tons of coal, 80 cords of wood.

At Gosport, Va.—100 tons of coal, 90 cords of wood.

At Pensacola, Fla.—125 cords of wood.

At Mound City, Ill.—100 tons of coal, 20 cords of wood.

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by the commanding officers of the posts at which the wood or coal has been delivered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guarantee to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned,

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 3d June next, for supplying FRESH BEEF from 18th June to 31st December, 1867, to Bellevue Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Almshouse, Work-house, Penitentiary, Charity Hospitals, Randall's Island, Ward's Island. Offers will be received for each institution and proposals to be accompanied with the signatures of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the contract. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of receiving or rejecting any or all propositions or portions thereof, as they may deem proper for the interest of the Department. Any information required will be given on application at their office.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN,
Commissioners.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1867.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock, A.M. of SATURDAY, the 8th day of June, 1867, for the supply of cast iron water-pipes and castings, viz.:

4,081 feet cast iron water-pipes, 20 inches internal diameter.

10,000 feet cast iron water-pipes, 12 inches internal diameter.

20,000 feet cast iron water-pipes, 6 inches internal diameter.

3,000 feet cast iron water-pipes, 4 inches internal diameter.

26 tons of branch castings.

19 tons of special castings.

11 tons of stopcock boxes and covers.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposal for Cast Iron Water-pipes and Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering.

The amount of security required will be for the pipe and branch castings, fifteen thousand dollars; for the special castings, two thousand dollars; for the stopcock boxes and covers, one thousand dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO BRASS-FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROposals will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1867, for the supply of

50 1-inch brass stop-cocks.
50 ¾-inch brass stop-cocks.
2,000 ⅝-inch brass stop-cocks.
500 ½-inch brass stop-cocks.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Brass Stop-Cocks," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering. The amount of security required will be one thousand dollars. Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office. The Board reserves the right to reject all bids, if deemed necessary for the public interest.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 29, 1867.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—WHEREAS, ON OR ABOUT the 30th ult. an oil-painting, of which the description is annexed, was lost by the subscriber during the process of removal from No. 58 East 13th-st., to his subjoined address, and whereas, the said painting can be of little or no value to any one except to the parents of the deceased child whom it represents. I hereby offer the above reward, to be paid upon its delivery to me at the subjoined address, or to the carman who took charge of the removal, viz.: George D. Chabau, No. 142 Lawrence-st.; stand corner of Houston and Mercer. No questions will be asked at either place, even if the picture should have sustained injury. The picture (size, 27½ by 34) represents the likeness of a little girl dressed in white, holding flowers on her lap and having a bare foot.

G. A. PATANIA, No. 65 East 10th-st.

LOST—$337 85 NOTE, DATED APRIL 17, 1867, SIX months, for three hundred and thirty-seven 85-100 dollars, order of ourselves, for merchandise, of William Brunner & Co., signed Buend, Greene, Woolley & Burtis, No. 675. $1,375 79 note, dated Feb. 17, 1867, six months, for thirteen hundred seventy-five 79-100 dollars, order of ourselves, for merchandise, of William Brunner & Co., signed Buend, Greene, Woolley & Burtis, No. 676. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

$10 FOR THE RETURN OF A GREEN PARROT, lost Tuesday evening, 28th, from No. 91 2d-st. DR. SCHRAMM.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.—A RARE CHANCE to make money rapidly is offered to parties with a small capital to take the rights of Europe, South America, Canada, the Western States, California and the New-England States, for Lloyd's Great Double Map of Europe and America; each map twenty-four square feet, mounted on muslin, both sides sized and varnished, with double-faced rollers and patent reversers, by which simple arrangement either side can be thrown front. This great double map cost an immense fortune. Both maps worth $50, yet retail at only $4. Every house in Europe and America wants a copy. See fuller description in "Wants" column to-day's TIMES.

J. T. LLOYD, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER ROUTE ON Brooklyn Heights, of between 400 and 500 subscribers. Inquire of O'HARGA, *Times* Office, or C. D. PALLATREAU, No. 28 Court-st., Brooklyn, near City Hall.

HOTEL FOR SALE—BETHLEHEM, PENN., Sun Hotel; three trains to New-York, five to Philadelphia daily. Full particulars of G. W. SIMMONS, No. 96 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm-name of CROWEN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E. F. CROWEN,
BENJ. CONTRE.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 25, 1867.

DRY GOODS

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS

beg to announce that in consequence of their new store not being completed, they continue to offer, until further notice,

AT THE REDUCED PRICES THEIR STOCK OF
CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND WINDOW SHADES.

Parties desirous of purchasing any of the above goods will find it advantageous to examine their stock.

No. 369 Broadway.

TO FAMILIES VISITING THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

CASHMERES AND LACES,
COMPAGNIE DES INDES,
80 RUE RICHELIEU, 80.

Messrs. VERDE-DELISLE BROS., the proprietors, respectfully desire to inform the American ladies who visit the French Capital, that they will find at their establishment the LARGEST AND RICHEST ASSORTMENT OF INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERES AND LACES IN THE WORLD, at prices that will sustain any and every comparison. The fabriques of the Company, placed as they are in every LACE DISTRICT OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM, and in ALL OF THE SHAWL DISTRICTS OF INDIA, enable them to sell at the price of MANUFACTURERS, instead of MERCHANTS, as well as to produce designs exclusively their own.

ENGLISH IS CURRENTLY SPOKEN IN THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

N. B.—The proprietors pay NO COMMISSIONS to any parties to bring custom to the house. Prices marked in plain figures.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

Examine our Straw Goods; cheapest in the City.

No advance on narrow Bonnet Ribbons.

We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call; it will pay you.

EDWARD RIDLEY.

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT EITHER STORE.

AUCTION LOT FINE MUSLINS, 10c.
AUCTION YARD-WIDE MUSLINS, EXCELLENT QUALITY, 12½c.
AUCTION FAST COLORED GINGHAMS, 10c.
AUCTION LOT PRINTS, 1 c., fast colors.
AUCTION CASSIMERES, 50c. and 62½c.
AUCTION DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, TABLE LINENS, QUILTS, &c., at half price.

We wish it distinctly understood that the above goods will only be sold at these prices for "CASH DOWN."

Credit customers must, in all cases, pay an advance of 10 per cent.

FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.

$1, $1 25, $1 50; extra fine, $1 75, $2.

The most comfortable and best fitting corset in the world. Edgings, Ruffings and Trimmings for undergarments; Embroidered Yokes and Bands at low prices, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway, n'r 19th-st., east side.

MACKENZIE'S SACKS AND MANTILLAS.

Acknowledged by the bon ton to be the most recherche in America, and strictly moderate in price, at his new store, 2 Clinton-place, 8th-st., one door from Broadway.

EDWARD DOUCET, PARIS, FRANCE.

The only depot in Paris for the sale of the celebrated Cheillery Gloves is at DOUCET'S, shirt-maker to the Emperor, No. 21 Rue de la Paix.

H. O'FARRELL HAS JUST CLEARED from Custom-house 1,000 pieces Canton mattings, and 1,000 pieces Brussels of the newest designs and best quality, which he offers lower than any other house in the trade; $300,000 worth of parlor, bed-room and office furniture at the largest warerooms in the United States, Nos. 267, 269, 271, 35 and 486 and 488 8th-av.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF
READY MADE CLOTHING,
is now offered for sale
AT RETAIL,
REGARDLESS OF COST,

consisting of BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COATS, SACKS, PANTS & VESTS, SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.

BUSINESS COATS.........................$3 00 to $20
PANTS.........................$2 00 to $10
VESTS.........................$1 50 to $5

At 100 and 102 Reade-street.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

SPECIAL SALE
CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS'
FINE CLOTHING!!!
WHOLESALE STOCK OF $100,000
RETAILING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

GARIBALDI AND ZOUAVE SUITS, SACKS, JACKETS AND PANTS, &c. BUSINESS AND FINE DRESS SUITS, for boys and young men from 3 to 21 years of age.

These goods are all first-class, and will be found at less than half of Broadway prices.

SUTPHIN & DAYTON,
No. 31 Chamber-st., near Centre, New-York.
(up stairs.)

CARPETS.

CARPETS
AND
OIL-CLOTHS.
NEW GOODS.
SPRING SALES, 1867.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY,
Near Grand-st., New-York.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S HATS AND BONNETS, MAterials, frames, crapes, satins, bias ribbons and flowers retailed at wholesale prices. Straw hats and bonnets, $1 to $3. L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 28 (twenty-eight) of an act entitled, "An act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for certain county purposes, to extend the powers of the Metropolitan Police, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against the said county," passed April 25, 1867. Notice is hereby given that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the County of New-York, have appointed, and do hereby appoint, TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, (1867,) at the Court of Common Pleas room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing in open Board of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

The said act contains the following provision:

"All persons having claims against the County of New-York, now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the County of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said County of New-York arising therefrom."

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 9 (nine) of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for the use of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and in relation to the expenditure thereof, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against said City, and in relation to actions at law against said Corporation," passed April 23, 1867, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created, for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January the first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, have appointed and do hereby appoint TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, 1867, at the Court of Common Pleas Room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing, in open Board, of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day.

The said act contains the following provision: "All persons having claims against the City of New-York now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New-York arising therefrom."

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1867.

WHEREAS, THE LEGISLATURE AT its recent session appropriated the sum of $10,000, to be dispensed in donations by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board will, on the 1st of July next, distribute the said sum in such manner as may appear to the Commissioners will afford the largest relief to the poor and sick of the City of New-York, but subject to the following conditions:

That no portion shall be appropriated to any society or institution which has received aid from the Legislature at its late session, or which is under the exclusive control of any religious sect, or which requires of its beneficiaries the profession of any religious creed.

Resolved, That such societies as may be applicants for this fund be requested to send to the Secretary of this Board, before the 1st of June, their last annual reports or written statement, setting forth their fiscal condition, the nature of their charities, the number of sick or poor relieved during the year 1866, and the names of their officers and managers.

JOSHUA PHILLIPS, Secretary.

EBBITT HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1867.

"CARD."—MR. JAMES M. ROE, WHO WAS in my employ about one year since, has been representing himself as being engaged to transact business for me.

This is to inform all persons that he has no authority to act for me, and I therefore warn all not to trust him on my account.

C. C. WILLARD,
Proprietor Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A competent woman in a private family; she is a first-class cook, understands family cooking, baking and French cooking; either in City or country: the country preferred: economical, neat and obliging; first-class City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 169 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and laundress, or would do the housework of a small private family; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 373 3d-av., corner of 28th-st.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS GOVERNess or companion to a family going to Europe, by a highly educated lady, accustomed to traveling; can teach English, French, German and Spanish, (also speaks Italian,) music and drawing. Address, for a week, H. H. D., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing in all its branches; would like to travel with a family going to Europe; has the best of City references. Call or address No. 340 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; understands all kinds of family baking, and is willing to take care of a house for the Summer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 157 West 27th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good plain cook; is a baker of bread and biscuits, and understands all kinds of meats and soups; can give the best of country and City recommendations; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 339 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; can furnish the best of testimonials as to capability and character; none need apply but gentlemen's families; can be seen for two days. Call at or address No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 2.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, CITY OR COUNTRY, by two thoroughly experienced girls; one as good cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; can also assist in fine washing and ironing; have excellent references. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, next door to Joralemon-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a first-class situation for a laundress, in the country, for the Summer; she thoroughly understands her business and is an excellent fluter. Call at her present employer's, No. 22 West 22d-st., between 9 and 12.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COOK A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, and has the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 145 East 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to the country; good references can be given. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS English servant as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; is fully competent and can give good references; would go to the country. Can be seen at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as chambermaid and to assist with children, or as chambermaid and waitress; would make herself generally useful; has the best City reference. Call at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl a situation as nurse and seamstress; is very fond of children; no objection to the country; none but respectable persons need apply. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT SMART girl of 14 years of age, to take care of a child and make herself generally useful. Call on or address at No. 517 2d-av., in the clock-store, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-rate cook and willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of references; willing to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 344 6th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as laundress; she understands French fluting, and can be well recommended. Call or address W. J., No. 316 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' MAID and seamstress; understands cording and fitting; can be well recommended by her last employer. Can be seen at the fancy-store, No. 471 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to the country for the Summer; the best of City reference from her last place. No. 216 West 27th-st., Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young girl as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing or to take care of children; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 333 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing in a private family; has the best of City reference as to capability, honesty, sobriety and industry. Call at No. 147 7th-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 625 East 12th-st., old No. 307, in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—IN A SUMMER-HOUSE, A SITUAtion as cook; is a splendid bread maker; or would take the place of laundress or chambermaid. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—IN A SUMMER-HOUSE, A SITUAtion as chambermaid or waitress by a very respectable woman, with the best of reference. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, Protestant, a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to travel with a lady to Europe or go to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen this week at No. 181 East 23d-st., near 2d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH NURSE, WHO IS A good plain sewer, a situation either in City or country; best of references; very fond of children. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as laundress; can give the best of reference from her last place; would be willing to do general housework for a family of three persons. Apply at No. 1,385 Broadway, corner of 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as laundress, or to do chamberwork and assist with children; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 144 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble and very competent young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of an infant; very best City references; willing to travel. Call at No. 388 6th-av., Mme. SANTARD'S.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl as nursery governess or housekeeper; has had experience in both; or would go as companion to a lady; has no objection to travel or go in the country. Address Miss H. J. G., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ACTIVE, tidy, capable chambermaids, waitresses, &c., for City or country; are willing and obliging; wages no object. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl; can cook, wash and iron; best of reference can be given from her last place. Call at at No. 179 Varick-st., New-York, for two days only.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid or waitress; willing to assist at washing or ironing; can give good reference. Call at No. 338 West 26th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, washer, ironer, &c.; city or country; wages not particular; has good references. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman as thorough laundress, fine washer and ironer, chambermaid, waitress, &c.; City or country. Inquire at No. 106 6th-av., below 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced woman as nurse and seamstress; first-class reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican girl in a store; would go a couple of weeks for nothing to show what she can do. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., below 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, WASHer, and ironer, with the best of City references, a situation in the City. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has good reference; has no objection to going a short distance in the country. Call at No. 22 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as first-class waitress; will go to the country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 430 2d-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION in a private family as waitress or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 87 6th-av. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 327 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART GIRL, 14 years old, to take care of grown children; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 212 West 42d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference from her last place; the country preferred. Call for two days at No. 305 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse; is also capable of taking care of an infant; three and a half years' City reference. Call for two days at 134 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 242 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress; would assist with washing; four years' reference. Apply at No. 199 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, A situation in a private family to go to the country for Summer months. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 8 East 36th-st.; references exchanged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE by a respectable married woman; is healthy, with fresh breast of milk four weeks old. Inquire for three days at No. 304 East 15th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or to do plain sewing out by the day; good City reference. Call at No. 303 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored woman as child's nurse or lady's maid; can do sewing; can give City reference. Call at No. 561 6th-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS work by the day or week. Address a note to SEAMSTRESS, Station D, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do housework in a private family; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 194 Varick-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls. Apply at No. 100 East Houston-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands her business; has good City reference. Call two days, No. 79 West 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, A SITUATION as good meat and pastry cook in a private family, or would take the place of chambermaid and fine washer, being an excellent laundress; best of City reference. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call or address H. S., No. 432 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF UNEXceptionable character, a situation as cook in a private family; can make bread and good pastry or would assist with washing; advertiser has reference as to capacity. Address M. D., No. 527 3d-av., between 37th and 38th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook; is an excellent cook and good baker; will assist with the washing in a private family; would go a short distance in the country; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 164 East 11th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, TOgether; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; willing to go to the country; best of reference. Call at No. 289 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as children's nurse or companion to an invalid lady who are intending to visit Europe; unqualified reference given and required. Apply by letter or in person to No. 231 7th-av., corner 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man; has had long experience in the care of horses; can give undoubted reference, both City and country; is willing to make himself useful. Address M. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble capable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or as general servant; willing, economical, neat and industrious servant and highly recommended. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as chambermaid and seamstress; understands waiting on table; would do the work of a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING BY A first-class laundress at her own house; gentlemen's washing preferred; can do all kinds of finery and fluting in the best order. Call on Mrs. FEWRY, No. 512 East 15th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECtable girls—one as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both willing and obliging; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 Varick-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 411 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUation as seamstress in a private family; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and will assist with children; no objection to the country. Apply at the Working Women's Union, No. 44 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as seamstress; would go out by the day, week or month, or would do the chamberwork of a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 249 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A SMART, REspectable Protestant young woman, with good references, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen at No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, a situation as good cook and to assist with washing; wages not so much an object as a permanent place; best City references. Apply for two days at No. 45 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by an experienced and trustworthy person in a strictly private family; is a good plain seamstress; fond of children, and can be highly recommended. Call at 426 4th-av., near 30th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation; has the best of City reference, and no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 146 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress by a young woman who can give three years' reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 32 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or grown children; can do plain sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 156 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best of reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 129 1st-av., near St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as wet-nurse in a private family; Call for two days at No. 526 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE by a young English Protestant woman. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, W. D.

GOOD SERVANTS AND GERMAN GIRLS ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages moderate to suit the times.

A LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE A first-class situation for a young woman as nurse or lady's maid, to go to the country for the Summer; has a thorough knowledge of her duties; is a good plain sewer and operator on the sewing-machine. Call at her present employer's, No. 22 West 22d-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN FOR A middle-aged woman a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has been with her present employer three years, and can bring the best of references as to capacity, honesty and faithfulness. Inquire at No. 174 Duffield-st., Brooklyn.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER WISHES to go out by the day. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor.

MALES.

WANTED—A PLACE IN A COUNTRY STORE by a very smart and highly respectable American boy, about 15 years old; is genteel and of good address; writes a good hand; is willing to be generally useful; a very smart boy and of good character; a good home more important than high wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, 28 years of age, lately from England, a situation in some respectable family as coachman, groom and plain gardener; best of testimonials from this City and the Old Country; no objection to City or country. Apply or address for three days, COACHMAN, No. 145 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AND WIFE situations; the man to take charge of a gentleman's place and to make himself generally useful; a plain gardener, also understanding the care of both horses and cattle; the wife as good cook, and would assist in washing and ironing; good reference if required. Address T. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, OF SOBER habits, a situation with a private family, a short distance in the country. Thoroughly understands the care of horses, and is willing to make himself useful in every form. Call at No. 19 West 44th-st., in the lager-beer saloon, near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman or groom; understands the care and management of horses; no objections to travel; lately arrived from Ireland; no objections to the country. Address J. M., No. 147 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO COLORED young men as coachmen and grooms, who thoroughly understand the management of fast horses; would make themselves generally useful; can come well recommended: no objection to the country. Call at No. 137 West 33d-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a family by a man who has long experience in the care horses and carriages; understands clipping and the management of young horses, and a first-class driver and make himself useful; the best of City reference. Address M. K., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A FRENCH MAN and wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman and to make himself useful around the house; the woman as first-class cook; no objection to the country; good City references given. Apply at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who is sober, steady and willing to make himself agreeable and generally useful; can present the best of reference as to character, abilities, &c.; no objection to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man; has long experience in the treatment of horses, harness and carriages; can give undoubted reference from his last employers; both City and country; is obliging. Address L. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady young man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good driver; will be found willing and obliging; will go to any part of the country; has good City reference. Address M. P., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN about a gentleman's house, by a very steady young man from England; is a good groom and driver; understands plain gardening, milking, &c.; two years' testimonials from his last employer; is neat and willing to do anything. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD WAITER in a first-class Summer house by a capable, steady man that perfectly understands his business; the best of references given. Address a note to M. MC., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; has the best of City reference from his last place, where he has lived the last seven years; no objection to the country. Address a note to K. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a married man with first-class references; is willing to make himself generally useful in either City or country. Call or address, for two days, J. S., No. 90 West 20th-st., or Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man thoroughly competent; is willing and obliging, and knows the City well; can be well recommended. Address C. T. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, HONEST, INDUStrious man, a situation as collector or janitor; can be well recommended by his present employers. Address ROBERT THOMPSON, No. 591 2d-av., in the store, all this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single, steady, sober man; is an experienced groom and careful driver; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference for capability and honesty. Address T. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; has nine years' best City reference; is willing to go to the country, and make himself generally useful. Address M. E., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; has the best of City and country recommendations as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 6 West 17th-st., from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY A young man of good character, writes a plain hand and correct at figures. Address H. McCLOSKEY, No. 232 East 24th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COACHMAN, a situation; understands his business; has good City references; no objection to the country. Apply or address for two days to B. W., No. 4 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEWLY-MARRIED MAN A situation as coachman, a short distance in the country; his wife understands cooking or general housework. Address or call at 13 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family by a young man lately arrived from London; thoroughly understands the care of horses and would be willing to make himself generally useful; can produce first-class testimonials. Address C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL LICENSED ENgineer, a situation to run a stationary or locomotive engine; has good recommendation, and able to act as foreman in a factory; no objections to leaving the City. Address ENGINEER, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a protestant young man who perfectly understands the care of horses, harness and carriages, and is a good clipper; can give most satisfactory references from City and country. Address J. F., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT coachman and gardener; has first-class City reference from former employer, and will work for moderate wages. Call on NICHOLAS, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 3, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a steady man, who also understands horses; would have no objections to take charge of a small place. Address J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., for T. F., or can be seen between 12 and 1.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO LEAVE the City wishes to find his coachman a situation, as he can highly recommend him. Address H. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a single man; no objection to the country; has good reference from his last place. Call at or address No. 10 East 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED,—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, WHO has been dry-goods warehouseman in Leeds, wishes employment as porter or packer. Inquire at No. 33 Broadway, or address Box No. 1,897 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a good man; can produce excellent testimonials as to ability and character. Call on or address J. S. CHRISTIE, Esq., No. 155 Broadway, Room No. 18.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; has the best of City reference. Call or address Mr. SCHENCK, No. 60 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a Scotchman, (single,) where a first-class gardener is required. Address J. D. O., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS OVERSEER ON A PLANTATION OR TO TAKE A PART INTEREST—A young man who has had nine years' experience in cotton and sugar raising; is perfectly competent to manage a plantation, and is not afraid of work; any party wishing to engage his services, or to enter into an arrangement on shares, can address PLANTER, Box No. 3,813 Post-office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, A tailor by trade, wants to go in a country place to work on fine custom or shop coats. Inquire for or address DAVIS ROSENSHTEIN, No. 115 East Broadway. Call for three days.

HIS PRESENT EMPLOYER WISHES to procure a situation for a young man to travel to Europe or the country with an invalid gentleman or family; is fully competent for either; has four years' testimonials. Call at No. 212 5th-av., for two days.

HOUSE WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF during owner's absence, free of charge, by gentleman and wife; highest references; responsible. Address BIRON, No. 83 Wall-st., Room No. 5.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ENTRY CLERK OR OFFICE ASSISTANT'S position desired by a young man of experience; unexceptionable references; rapid penman and good accountant; salary small. Address JOHN HENRY, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELER, CONtrolling a valuable trade among Western drug and grocery jobbers, wants a first-class engagement; speaks German and English; reference unexceptionable. Address, for three days, BUCKEYE, Box 175 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—500 CANVASSERS—ALSO AGENTS in every city in the United States, to sell a new article, used in every house; from $5 to $50 can be made a day. This is no humbug. Call on or address E. H. NEYMANN, No. 38 Dey-st., up stairs. Post-office Box No. 6,165.

WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN (AMERIcan) as assistant teller in a bank; must bring the highest recommendations for integrity, be quick at figures, neat in writing, and of good education; bonds required. Address P. O. Box No. 823, New-York.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS TO attend to two children over 4 years of age. One who is competent and trustworthy, with excellent recommendations, may address LIVINGSTON, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR NEW-YORK AND adjacent cities acquainted with the retail fancy goods and notion trade, to introduce an improved staple article for the toilet. Address TOILET, Station D., New-York.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE for a good thing to sell anywhere. See the profits $50 from $6, $2 from $10. Send 25 cents for samples or two stamps for papers. Address R. W. CHAPPELL, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN AS WAITress in a private family; one that perfectly understands her business and can bring good recommendations. Apply at No. 125 2d-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a small family. Apply for two days at No. 3 East 35th-st., between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A COOK ON A SCHOONER YACHT (100 tons) for the season. Address COOK, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BOY 12 OR 14 YEARS OLD TO read manuscript: must be a good scholar. Apply to A. HALL, No. 24 Church-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron; good references required. Apply at No. 239 Carleton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—GOOD LOCAL AND TRAVELING agents; salary liberal. FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Company, No. 587 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL KITCHen work. Apply at No. 103 West 47th-st.

$40 A DAY TO AGENTS.—LLOYD'S Great Double Map of Europe and America combined, finished to-day, after four years' labor; each map twenty-four feet square, mounted on muslin; both maps varnished and double faced rollers; both maps occupying the space of but one on the wall; both maps engraved on steel, and cost an immense sum; printed and colored in the highest style of the art. Both maps worth $50, yet selling at the price of $4. The great Map of Europe shows from Great Britain to the Holy Land, from the North Pole to Africa; every place of note is marked down with a red dash on this map; such places as Mount Ararat, where the Ark rested; the Pyramids of Egypt, Jerusalem, the Red Sea, the River Jordan, in which our Saviour was baptised; the Ruins of Babylon, Nineveh, Memphis, Mount Vesuveus, Field of Waterloo, Rome, Paris, St. Petersburg, London, and millions of places of interest to the civilized world are to be seen. This map shows at a single glance from Iceland to Asia, an from the Arctic Ocean to Africa, on an immense scale: more than 12,000,000 towns, villages, cities, railway stations, castles, parks, and forts are engraved plainly upon this immense map, besides 6,000 railway lines, all over Europe are shown in running order to date. By reversing this map you see at one glance the great American continents of North and South America, twenty-four square feet of matter, filling the whole convas on the reserve side, showing 3,000,000 places, 500 railroads and 60,890 railway stations, 800,000 towns, villages, post-offices, cities, gold and silver mines; 20,000 stations on the overland, dispatch, mail, telegraph and emigrant routes across the Plains and Rocky Mountains. The whole continent is shown, from the spot in the Arctic Ocean where Sir John Franklin perished, westward through Behring Strait to the Pacific, and southward 25,000 miles around Cape Horn to Greenland, water entirely surrounding this mighty continent—all seen and comprehended at a single glance. By the study of such double maps is geography only learned. This is a map for the world to consult, a map for the student and statesman, a map for the crowned heads of Europe to ponder over, showing the greatness of the United States territory which has doubled since 1842, and its greatness, when its wings shall have expanded over the whole continent, from the Russian America to the South Sea. This grand comprehensive double map of Europe and America was made to keep pace with the progress of science and enterprise in laying the great ocean cable, that the inhabitants in both the Old and New World may read their daily news understandingly. This double map is for every house in the world. Every college and school needs a copy. Both maps worth $50, yet retail for $4, including Lloyd's Patent Reverser, by which either side of the map is thrown front in a second's time, without taking the map from the wall. The simplest thing imaginable, never gets out of order and costs but a few cents. To still further increase the value of the great double Map of Europe and America, we have made a separate map of the United States portion of the Continent of America on a scale eight times as large as the main map, and colored it in 4,000 distinct counties, showing every county seat and railroad station, and distance from one station to another, and printed it on strong bank note paper, for folding for the pocket, centre-table or counting-house desk—which accompanies the double map without extra charge. The three maps for $4; superior to any $40 atlas ever made.

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American Map Publisher,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Wholesale agents with capital could make a fortune on this great map in California, France, Germany, Spain, Cuba, South America, Canada, Texas, New-Orleans and the Western States; $8 to $10 a copy could be easily obtained.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.—The opening of the new banking-house of this institution is postponed to THURSDAY, May 30.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

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LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

ANY PERSON HAVING A PARLOR suite of rosewood, covered with silk brocatel, well made and in good order to dispose of, may find a purchaser by addressing W. G., Box No. 3,974 Post-office.

PERSONAL.

EN VERITE HAS NOT RECEIVED promise of 14th inst. Will telegraph and come, if not at once received.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the A 1 American iron screw steamer

CONCORDIA, Capt. SEARS,

on SATURDAY, June 8, from Pier No. 36 North River, direct to Antwerp, taking passengers and freight at the usual rates.

Apply to HILLER & CO.

For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, June 1
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, June 15
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, July 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.

TAMPICO	ROUSSAU	SATURDAY, June 8
VERA CRUZ	HILLIARD	SATURDAY, June 22

Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $[illegible], currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER EUROPE, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI	G. V. Sumner	Saturday, June 22
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR	E. Van Sice	Saturday, July 20
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, August 3

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. & S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, June 8.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $201 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	June 1
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	June 8
EDINBURGH	WEDNESDAY	June 12
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	June 15
CITY OF WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	June 19
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY	June 22

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TRIPOLI	May 29
ALEPPO	June 5

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$100 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

EXCURSION TO PARIS, ITALY, GREECE, CRIMEA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, &c.

THE MAGNIFICENT SIDE-WHEEL OCEAN STEAMSHIP
QUAKER CITY,
will leave with the above excursion on Saturday, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. The ship will visit St. Michael's, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Caprera, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Palermo, Athens, Corinth, Constantinople, Sebastopol, Smyrna, Holy Land, Egypt, Malta, Cagliara, Palma, Valencia, Madeira and Bermuda, and the party will have ample opportunity to visit Paris, Lyons, and all the points of interest in Italy, Switzerland and the Holy Land. Also England and the Rhine.

Gen. Sherman writes: "Your programme is all that could be desired, and should be adhered to absolutely."

Government has issued letters commending Gen. Sherman and the party to hospitalities abroad.

Applications to join the party, now nearly complete, must be made to the Committee through
C. C. DUNCAN, No. 117 Wall-st.

As the whole ship is reserved for the accommodation of the passengers, no cargo will be received.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:

From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms	$75—$90 00
Steerage	32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin	90 00
Steerage	40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin ... $170 | Steerage ... $67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK.

REDUCTION OF RATES
TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Excursion tickets, $170, currency.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
ACADIA, (new,) LEES, SATURDAY, June 1.
HIBERNIA, (newly refitted,) MUNROE, SATURDAY, June 8.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, June 15.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY ... June 15 | SATURDAY ... July 13
At noon.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships

MORRO CASTLE	ADAMS	THURSDAY, May 30
EAGLE	GREENE	THURSDAY, June 6
COLUMBIA	BARTON	THURSDAY, June 13

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, June 8.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $3[illegible]4 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, sailing from Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS	SATURDAY, June 1
VIRGINIA, PROWSE	SATURDAY, June 8
HELVETIA, THOMPSON	SATURDAY, June 15
THE QUEEN, GROGAN	SATURDAY, June 22

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 1, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES	June 15
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. W. WEIR	June 29

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MANHATTAN	June 1.
MINNESOTA	June 15.
CHICAGO	June 29.

From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNOR, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. J. SUTTON.
JUNE 11.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
JUNE 21—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of June 11 will connect at San Francisco for Japan and China. See advertisement below.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, June 11, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with steamer SACRAMENTO for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port July 4 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of June 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.

Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.

For through tickets and any further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on MONDAY, June 10, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
AMERICA.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West, corner Warren-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on SATURDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS.

CHANGE OF SAILING DATES.
During the continuance of the present dull season, the departure of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every fourth day, as follows:
SATURDAY, June 1, SAN JACINTO, ATKINS,
From Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
THURSDAY, June 6, GEN. BARNES, MORTON,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
TUESDAY, June 11, LEO, DEARBORN,
From Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
N. B.—Departures will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHANGE OF PIER.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, resumes her regular trips on WEDNESDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & Co., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

CABIN PASSAGE, $15.

REGULAR LINE — FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, AND THE FLORIDA PORTS.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, commander, is now receiving freight and will sail on SATURDAY, June 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14, E. R., foot of Wall-st., connecting at Charleston with the South Carolina Railroad and with the steamer DICTATOR for Florida. The EMILY B. SOUDER will follow on Saturday, June 8. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS — BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL,
will leave on ——, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GENERAL GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The SHERMAN will follow June 8.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO TRAVEL abroad should obtain U. S. Passports through JOHN LANKTREE, U. S. Passport Agent, 15 Centre-st., N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DEDICATION SERVICE.—THE DEDICATION Services of the Potts Memorial Presbyterian Church, Morrisania, will take place (D. V.) on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at 3¼ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Rev. ALFRED H. KELLOGG, of the University-place Church, New-York. Other members of the First Presbytery of New-York are expected to be present. Persons desiring to be present can do so by taking the 2½ o'clock train at the Harlem depot.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On and after May 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) New-York:

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The new and beautiful steamer RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.

DAVID WILLIAMS, President, No. 5 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, May 29, 10½ A. M.	Wednesday, May 29, [illegible] P. M.
Thursday, May 30, 11 A. M.	Thursday, May 30, [illegible] P. M.
Friday, May 31, 12 M.	Friday, May 31, 3 P. M.
Saturday, June 1, 3 P. M.	Monday, June 3, 7 A. M.

MAY—1867.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 25th ... 11½ A. M.	Monday, 27th ... 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th ... 10½ A. M.	Tuesday, 28th ... 2½ P. M.
Wednesday, 29th ... 11½ A. M.	Wednesday, 29th ... 3½ P. M.
Thursday, 30th ... 3 P. M.	Friday, 31st ... 6½ A. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO. Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Renssalaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning will leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY—For Albany, and Troy, and all points north and east, EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st.

N. B.—This is the cheapest, pleasantest and most direct route for Saratoga and Lake George, and, via railroads and lake steamers for Whitehall, Rutland, Burlington, North Adams, Cambridge, St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate stations. Tickets sold, baggage checked, and state-rooms engaged at the principal hotels and offices on the wharf.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Dey and Cortlandt sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4, 5:30 and 7 P. M. SUNDAYS at 8:30, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 6 and 7:30 P. M. N. B.—To let for Sunday-schools and pic-nics, Pomona Grove.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING WITH DANbury Railroad.—The new and fast steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 2:45 o'clock. Fare 75 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

TIME TABLES OF ALL RAILROADS and steamboats published by BENEDICT BROTHERS, No. 171 Broadway. June number now ready.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leaves James-slip:
7:30 A. M. for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Hicksville and Hempstead.
3 P. M., express to Riverhead, and to Greenport on Saturdays.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and Hempstead.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove and way stations, and on Saturdays to North Islip.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M. for Yaphank; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M., at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 9¼, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

THE LARGE STEAMBOAT GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons and cabin. Dudley's Grove, Alderney Park and Myers' Grove; also, barges Walter Sands, Wm. Myers, Wm. Jay Haskett and Wm. H. Martin. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & Co., on board of barges foot of Morton-st.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The passenger steamer MASSASOIT on reasonable terms. Apply to THOS. LOCKYER & CO., No. 109 South-st., up stairs.

MACHINERY.

STEAM-ENGINES FOR SALE.

One 50-horse power	$2,500
One 30-horse power	1,500
One 10-horse power	500

By
JOHN T. DUNKIN,
Steam-engine Builder,
Nos. 552, 554 and 556 West 27th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO THIRTY HORSE LOCOmotive boilers, in use in *Times* Office, will be sold low. They are in good condition, and are removed to obtain more power. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Counting-room.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—350 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 2d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF IRON, STEEL AND LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General the following enumerated Iron, Steel and Lumber will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, Assistant Quartermaster, commencing on MONDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M., to wit.: About

293,000 lbs. Flat Iron, from 1x⅞ to 4½x½, assorted.
40,000 lbs. Nail Rod Iron.
130,000 lbs. Horseshoe Iron, light and heavy.
30,000 lbs. Hammered Iron, assorted.
400,000 lbs. Assorted Iron, all sizes.
246,000 lbs. Round Iron, assorted from 3-16 to 2½ inches, all sizes.
114,000 lbs. Square Iron, assorted, from ⅜ to 2 inches, all sizes.
58,000 lbs. Round Iron, assorted, from 1 to 3½ inches, all sizes.
30,000 lbs. Hoop Iron, assorted, from ¾ to 1 inch, all sizes.
128,000 lbs. Spring Steel, assorted, from 1¼ to 2½ inches, all sizes.
15,000 lbs. American Blistered Steel.
180,000 feet Oak Lumber, from 1 to 6 inches thick.
16,000 feet Hickory Lumber, from 2 to 4 inches thick.
40,000 feet Poplar Lumber, ⅝ inch thick.
421,468 feet Pine Scantling, 3x4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; 12 to 18 feet long.

Wagonmakers, carbuilders and others will find this a fine opportunity to replenish their stock, as the material is entirely new.

Transportation will be furnished to Sixth-street wharf or the railroad depot, as purchasers may desire, and at their risk.

From 10 to 15 days will be allowed in which to remove the goods.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, Brevet Brig.-Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Valuable invoice of articles of vertu and antique furniture, formerly belonging to old noble families of Italy and Austria, just received from Europe, on exhibition at the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway. On THURSDAY, May 30, at 11 o'clock, at the Leeds Art Galleries as above:

A LARGE AND COSTLY ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES OF VERTU AND ANTIQUE FURNITURE—Gilt do.; ebony, inlaid with ivory; satin brocade furniture; centre-tables; elaborately carved and inlaid bookcase, with figures; console tables, with carved gilt figures; four pieces antique yellow damask, about sixty-five yards; two small tables, incrusted with lion's heads, engraved on ivory, bronzes, &c.; cabinet of ebony, formerly belonging to the noble family of Contarini; urn for wine and water, with waiter, from the family of Minotto; a grand buffet scalp, from Barbarigo family, of Venice; console, from family of Passaro, of Venice; lady's jewel box, carved with shells in relief, formerly belonging to the Countess Contarini; large "Caisse de Noces," in which the Venetian Brides had their marriage trousseaux, from the family of Grimani, with many other costly articles from the different noble families of Venice and Italy, obtained during the late troubles there.

Also, a superb royal folio copy of ROBERTS' ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE HOLY LAND, with explanations; a limited number of which, under the patronage of the British Government, having been published, only two copies are known to be in this country.

Also, an invoice of fine BRONZES and CLOCKS, to be sold without reserve. Full particulars in catalogue. The articles will be on exhibition on Tuesday, 28th, until sale, free.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

Italian villa, within one mile of Newark, N. J., on line of the Newark and Clinton Horse Railroad; built and finished in the most thorough manner; contains fourteen rooms, cellar under whole house; fine view of New-York, Staten Island and neighboring counties; large barn and other outbuildings; five acres of ground, under high cultivation and well stocked with fruit; the lot is 300 feet front; neighborhood one of the finest and healthiest within fifty miles of New-York.

Full particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.
6TH-AV.—Four lots on east side, corner 129th-st.
129TH-ST.—Two lots in rear of above, south side.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MAY 31,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn,

LARGE SALE OF CARPETS AND FURNITURE—About 400 good velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets; also, oil-cloths and mats, good rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, china, vases, fancy goods, &c.; also, four rosewood pianos and one rosewood Alexandre organ. At 12 o'clock, one two-seat top wagon, two top buggies, two no-top buggies.

IMPORTANT SALE IN PHILADELPHIA.

ESTATE OF LOUIS BRECHEMIN, DECEASED, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER COINS, MEDALS, &c.
To be sold June 5, 6 and 7, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M., at DAVIS & HARVEY'S Auction Rooms, No. 421 Walnut-st., Philadelphia. Catalogues now ready.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 30, at 12½ o'clock, at Harbeck's Stores, between Wall and Fulton st. Ferries, Brooklyn;
1,600 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
235 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,650 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo brig *Amy*, from Messina.
N. B.—The fruit can be examined after 11 o'clock.

R. J. PAULISON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF GREEN-HOUSE AND BEDDING-OUT PLANTS.

QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 31, at salesroom No. 84 Cedar-st., at 11 o'clock, a large collection of hardy and other bedding-out plants, among which are rare and new imported varieties.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 86 Cedar-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, a fine assortment of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, bookcases, buffets, lounges, easy chairs, tables, &c. Catalogues at sale.

WM. H. MILLER, Auctioneer.

JOHNSON & MILLER WILL SELL AT auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock on

TUESDAY, June 4,

a splendid residence, situated at Elizabeth, N. J., only 40 minutes from New-York; 80 passenger trains to and from the City daily. The property consists of a fine new house and ten full lots of ground, 25x100 each, on the corner of Jersey-st. and Dehart-place, near the residence of the late J. A. Edgar, seven minutes' walk from the depot; location unsurpassed; splendid surroundings; house contains 13 rooms, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace in cellar, &c.; grounds finely laid out, choice trees, fruit and shrubbery; all in perfect order; immediate possession. Apply at the auctioneers', No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or to J. M. MEEKER, near the depot, Elizabeth, N. J., who will show the premises. Also, at same time and place,

VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY,

Nos. 95, 97 and 99 Water-st., Brooklyn, near Catharine Ferry; three large brick buildings, admirably adapted for any kind of manufacturing purposes; also steam-engine and boiler of 12 horse power, together with belting, shafting, hoist-wheel, ropes, &c.; terms easy. For maps apply at the auctioneers', No. 25 Nassau-st., N. Y.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE UNITED STATES ARMY, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF ORDERS OF BREVET Major-Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army, I will sell at public auction at Battery Barracks, New-York, at 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, June 3, 1867, about 5,210 kegs horse-shoes and 4,114 kegs mule-shoes, in lots of 100 to 1,000 kegs each.

Terms of sale cash, on rendition of the accounts by auctioneer.
A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required in all cases.
The goods must be removed immediately, and at the risk of the purchaser.
The United States reserve the right to reject all bids considered unfair or disadvantageous.

R. C. MORGAN, Brevet-Major and A. Q. M.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE CORNER NO. 52 BLEECKER-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BLEECKER-ST.—The three-story and attic brick house and lot situate on the southeasterly corner of Bleecker and Mulberry sts., known as No. 52 Bleecker-st. The house is 27x64 feet, built in the most substantial manner, and has modern improvements.

MULBERRY-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot on the easterly side of Mulberry-st., on the rear of the above-described property, and known as 308 Mulberry-st.

THE BOSTON WATER-POWER COMPANY will offer for sale at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon of that day, 1,200,000 feet of land, on Columbus and Huntington avs. and Westchester Park, and on Northampton, Springfield, Worcester, Concord, Rutland, Newton, Pembroke, Brookline, Canton, Dartmouth, Stanhope, St. James, Exeter and Marlborough sts. Terms, one-half cash, and one-half on mortgage or the stock of the Company at $50 per share, at the option of the purchaser.

G. T. J. BRAMAN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, May 27, 1866.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ALBERT D. OPPENHEIM and MARY OPPENHEIM his wife, against CHARLES J. OPPENHEIM and others, in partition.—In pursuance of a judgment or decree made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1867, I, William V. McDaniel, the referee therein named, will expose for sale at public auction by Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & CO., auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day:

First—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being on the westerly side of Lewis-st., in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the said westerly side of Lewis-st., distant 180 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Stanton and Lewis sts., thence running westerly and parallel with Stanton-st., 100 feet to the centre line of the block, between Lewis and Cannon sts.; thence northerly, parallel with Lewis-st., 20 feet; thence easterly, and parallel with said Stanton-st., 100 feet to the westerly line or side of Lewis-st., and thence southerly, along the said westerly line or side of Lewis-st., 20 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Second—All those six lots of land, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, with the buildings thereon erected, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of 53d-st. with the easterly side of 8th-av., and running thence southerly, along the easterly line of 8th-av., one hundred feet and five inches, (100 ft. 5 in.;) thence easterly and parallel with 53d-st., one hundred feet, (100 ft.;) thence northerly and parallel with 8th-av., one hundred feet and five inches (100 ft. 5 in.,) to the southerly line of 53d-st., and thence westerly, along said southerly line of 53d-st., one hundred feet, (100 ft.,) to the place of beginning.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.
W. V. McDANIEL, Referee.
N. SOLOMON, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, JR., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office, No. 19 William-st., Room No. 18, New-York City, on or before the 15th day of June, A. D., 1867.

Dated this 5th day of December, A. D., 1866.
WM. B. BLACKWELL, Executor.
dec6-law6mTh

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
under the direction of
MR. L. F. HARRISON.

MONDAY, JUNE 3,
HANDEL'S ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH.
Mme. Parepa-Rosa. Mrs. Zelda Harrison-Seguin.
Mr. Wm. Castle. Mr. J. R. Thomas.
Mr. E. J. Connolly.
New-York Harmonic Society and Orchestra.
Conductor ... Mr. F. L. RITTER

TUESDAY, JUNE 4,
MENDELSSOHN'S HYMN OF PRAISE. 46TH PSALM.
Overture to Othello.
Mme. Parepa-Rosa. Mrs. Emeline Reed.
Mme. Raymond Ritter. Mr. W. J. Hill.
Mr. E. J. Connolly.
New-York Harmonic Society and Orchestra.
Conductor ... Mr. F. L. RITTER

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5—EVENING.
HAYDN'S ORATORIO OF THE CREATION.
Mme. Parepa-Rosa. Mr. Geo. Simpson. Mr. J. R. Thomas. Mr. E. J. Connolly.
New-York Harmonic Society and Orchestra.
Conductor ... Mr. F. L. RITTER

WEDNESDAY MATINEE, JUNE 5.
MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.
Miss Henrietta Beebe, Miss Nettie Sterling,
Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. S. C. Campbell,
Mr. Alfred H. Pease, Mr. G. W. Colby.
Orchestra.
Conductors ... Mr. Carl Rosa and Mr. G. Matzka

THURSDAY, JUNE 6,
ORCHESTRAL CONCERT,
Mme. Carmelia Poch, Signor Baragli,
Signor Bellini, Mr. Wenzel Kopta,
Mr. J. N. Pattison, Mr. G. W. Colby.
Mr. G. W. Morgan.
Full Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Carl Bergman.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7,
MENDELSSOHN'S ORATORIO OF ELIJAH.
Mme. Papera-Rosa, Miss Charlotte V. Hutchings,
Mrs. Emeline Reed, Miss Alice Harrison,
Mr. George Simpson, Mr. Jules Lumbard,
Mr. E. J. Connolly.
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY AND ORCHESTRA.
Conductor ... Mr. F. L. Ritter

SATURDAY, JUNE 8—EVENING.
MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.
Mme. Parepa Rosa, Mr. William Castle,
Miss Marie Gilbert, Mr. S. C. Campbell,
Mr. J. N. Pattison, Mr. Alfred H. Pease,
Mr. G. W. Colby.
Full orchestra. Grafulla Military Band. Graham's Drum Corps.
Conductors: Messrs. Carl Anschutz, C. Matzka and C. S. Grafulla.

SATURDAY MATINEE, June 8.
MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.
Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mrs. Zelda Harrison-Seguin,
Miss Marie Gilbert, Mr. Wm. Castle,
Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. J. N. Pattison,
Mr. Alfred H. Pease, Mr. G. W. Colby.
ORCHESTRA.
Conductors: Messrs. Carl Rosa and G. Matzka.

SUNDAY, June 9.
SELECTIONS FROM THE PROPHET AND STABAT MATER.
OVERTURE TO JOHN THE BAPTIST.
Mme. Parepa Rosa, Mme. Carmelina Poch,
Mme. Natali Testa, Mr. Carl Rosa,
Signor Baragli, Signor Bellini, Signor Antonucci.
ORCHESTRA.
Conductors: Messrs. Max Maretzek, G. W. Morgan and G. Matzka.

Tickets $1.
Reserved Seats 50 cents extra, can now be obtained at the different ticket offices for any of the above performances.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,

Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.

Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement," applied directly to the full iron frame.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "Patent Resonator" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

STEINWAY & SONS' Pianos are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible. These instruments are the only American Pianos exported to Europe in large numbers, and actually used by the great pianists in European Concert Rooms.

Every Piano warranted for five years. Old Pianos taken in exchange.

WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
NEW-YORK.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS.

FOR SALE,
7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE.
WORTH $450.
WILL BE SOLD BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.

The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates.

The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the office of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
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RUDOLPH FULLGRAFF, V. P. H. GOLDSMITH, Secretary.
D. S. S. GUY. CH. FIELD.
DR. F. BOND. DR. H. MEDLER.
A. KURTH. FR. DEPFUHL,
N. H. DAVIS.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 865 BROADWAY.
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES — GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured: warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—Fifty-six gold or silver medals, or other highest premiums awarded them. Used and recommended by the best organists generally. Fifty styles; $75 to $1,000. New and second-hand instruments rented on favorable terms. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES.—SIXTEEN SECOND-HAND pianos, of various makers, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS,
Pianos to rent. No. 652 Broadway.

THE GREAT UNION PIANO-FORTE COMPANY, corner 10th-av. and 36th-st., are selling their splendid instruments at unheard of prices. Give them a call.

JARDINE & SON, CHURCH ORGAN BUILDERS, have removed to their new manufactory in 39th-st., a few doors east of 2d-av. Superior organs and pianos always for sale, with every improvement.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—NEW AND SECond hand pianos for sale and to rent. THOS. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand pianos and organs to let, and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK
CARRIAGES AT WAREROOMS OF CALVIN WITTY CARRIAGES
Will be sold at
GREAT BARGAINS,
for cash or approved paper.
NO. 638 BROADWAY, near Bleecker-st.

CARRIAGES.
TILTON ... NO. 47 BROADWAY.
LARGE STOCK,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

FOR SALE—BY WM. KIRWIN, OF QUEBEC—the following horses, imported from Canada: Six thorough-bred horses, well broken to saddle and harness, and good ladies' horses; also, six Canadian ponies, one of which is well adapted for children's use. To be seen at BRIGGS' stables, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

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GORGEOUS SCENERY, SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS, MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
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TRAINED STEED "BLACK BESS."
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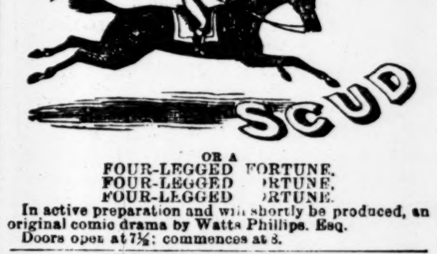

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SOPHIE,
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MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
INVISIBLE PRINCE
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On this occasion every person visiting the Academy will be presented with the
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WONDERFUL BOY
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WILLIAM SHAW, Proprietor.

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Executors.

INSTRUCTION.

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The annual examination of the classes in Columbia College will commence on MONDAY, the 3d of June, at 9½ o'clock A. M., and will be continued until FRIDAY, the 14th—of the Senior Class from MONDAY, June 3, to THURSDAY, June 6; of the other classes, from MONDAY, June 10, to FRIDAY, June 14.

Candidates for admission will be examined on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, June 21 and 22, beginning at 9½ A. M.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

The annual examination of the School of Mines of Columbia College will commence FRIDAY, May 31, at 10 A. M., and will be continued until WEDNESDAY, June 12.

Candidates for admission will be examined on FRIDAY, June 14, at 10 A. M.

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MRS. A. BEHR, NO. 41 GENTHINER-st., Berlin, Prussia, Germany, is inclined to receive into her family two or three young girls or ladies, of the age from 12 to 18 years. French, German, music, drawing or painting taught. Also, traveling ladies will find a convenient home. References kindly given by Mr. A. WOODRUFF, No. 79 State-st., Brooklyn, L. I.; Prof. GEO. T. COMFORT, Alleghany College, Meadville, Penn.; or Dr. Med. SCHWARZENBERG, No. 97 12th-st., New-York.

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An Academic and Preparatory Department will be carried on as heretofore.

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WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT teacher for a private family residing at Maracaibo, Vz., South America; branches required: English, French, German, music, drawing and fancy work; must have good references. Address E. S. P., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

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Lessee ... WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND BEAUTIFIED.
THIS THURSDAY NIGHT, May 30,
TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD PERFORMANCE OF
THE GREAT SPECTACLE,
on which occasion an
ENTIRE CHANGE
WILL BE MADE AT AN ADDITIONAL EXPENSE OF
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
THE SPECTACLE WILL BE PRESENTED WITH
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND BALLET TROUPE,
STRONGLY REINFORCED.
NEW BALLETS! NEW DANCES!
NEW COSTUMES AND NEW MUSIC!
INTRODUCTION OF
A NEW SCENE.
This scene was designed and painted by
MR. RICHARD MARSTON,
Scenic Artist of Niblo's, formerly of Drury-lane Theatre, London.
Subject, an
ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given (for the first time) a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
ON SATURDAY, June 1,
GRAND MATINEE AT 1,
when all the new effects will be given.

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NEW BLACK CROOK
MATINEE,
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Manager and Proprietor ... Mr. W. Freligh
Last night but two of Mr. JOSEPH PROCTOR, who will appear as OUTAHLANCHET.
Drama—LIFE IN THE BACK WOODS.
Mr. E. Marsten ... as ... Darius Dutton
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. J. PROCTOR.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50c.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS and ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME OF
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THIS EVENING, DURING THE WEEK, AND
SATURDAY MATINEE,
EAST LYNNE;
OR,
THE ELOPEMENT.
LADY ISABEL and Mme. VINE ... LUCILLE WESTERN.
SATURDAY,
ONLY EAST LYNNE MATINEE.

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Commencement of the
REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON.
Engagement of the talented and versatile Comedienne
MISS FANNY HERRING,
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LYSIAH, THE ABANDONED,
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Matinees on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

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GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
Brilliant and unqualified success of the original burlesque of the BLACK JAPS.
Second week of the side-splitting farce of the
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GEORGE CHRISTY in his great specialty of JAKE.
NEW BALLADS, DANCES AND INTERLUDES.
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At 2½ o'clock.

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Tickets and Reserved Seats can be obtained at G. Schirmer's Music-Store, No. 701 Broadway,
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PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

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No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

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SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character, at DR. GRINDLE'S office, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY-STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera; those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

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165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, Clairvoyant, tells you all you want to know, losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

POLITICS IN VIRGINIA.

The Free Farm Movement at the South—The Freedmen as Agrarians.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LYNCHBURGH, Va., Monday, May 27, 1867.

Throughout the South, go where you may, the story is the same—confiscation, free farms, have become the uppermost thoughts in the negro mind. They are, indeed, the only clearly defined ideas which the negroes have, connected with parties and party politics. Until now the freedmen have remained in an ignorance, which may be called blissful, of parties and their platforms. The baneful knowledge is, however, breaking in upon their minds; and it is presented in the agreeable form of land bounty. They are passing through a rapid and bewildering transition. Yesterday they were property. To-day they are their own masters. To-morrow they are promised to be made the owners of the lands of the country. They are to be released from the edict pronounced in Palestine, and are to get farms and bread without the preludes of toil and sweat.

The negro intellect catches at the simplest ideas. In negro parlance, a platform is a *flat-form*; and when a Radical politician comes, bringing promises of confiscation and free farms, and talking of parties and platforms, the freedman discovers at once that the Radical *flatform* means the farm he is to get, and puzzles himself no further with the rest of the jargon about the Republican Party, the Democratic Party, the rebellion, the Union, and those things.

His mind is fixed upon the fact that a strong party in the country proposes to take away the lands of the white man and give them to his own race. He understands the proposition readily, and it suits him precisely; and it is not within the power of logic or casuistry to convince or persuade him that such a proceeding as giving each negro man a farm would hurt the country, and hurt the freedmen as citizens of the country.

Yet, the negro being naturally amiable and open to generous appeals, there is one weak feature in the free-farm programme. That is, the palpable injustice which would be inflicted on the white man. The negro instinctively thinks well of the class of white men who own the lands. With these his relations have always been kindly and, in a sort, affectionate. Nine-tenths of the negro population have been reared in rural occupations. From infancy to old age the freedman's associations with the land-owning class of whites have been as cordial and intimate as the distinction of caste would allow. The deportment of this class of whites to his race has always been cordial and considerate, while that of the laboring whites has been rude and offensive. He is now asked to take a hand in the robbery of his old friends; and to make common cause with the other class of whites, who have never lost an opportunity to proclaim, by their bearing toward him, that *they* were white and *he* was black. The freedman is gifted with good impulses. He has always felt an identity with the white families to whose establishments he has been attached. The South is full of Caleb Balderstones in sable skins. A generation must pass into the grave before they will cease to be found. In regard to the plantations of their masters, those servants have felt the sense of proprietorship almost as strongly as the real owners; and that identification of feeling has not yet been lost. Say what you may, that was the sentiment which kept the negroes so faithful and quiet, at home, during the war, while in a great many cases every grown white male had gone to the armies. You will readily see that this sentiment of attachment to the family and to the establishment must have been very strong in the negro race, to have produced so marked a feature in that remarkable contest. You may safely conclude, too, that a sentiment so deeply planted has not been suddenly eradicated; and that great use will be made of it in resisting this free-farm mania with which our Radical orators are inoculating the negro race.

But there is an observation to be made in this connection which has a strong bearing on the question: how far this sentiment can be controlled by the majority party of the negroes who zealously side with the Radicals. As the boy is the epitome of the man, so is the negro in Africa the prototype of the negro of America; and readers of African travel will have remarked the strong fear in which the negro always stands of injury from his own race. That sentiment has been strikingly developed under the new order of things. The negro mind is full of superstitions and infatuations. Already have the negro "doctors" appeared—so constantly spoken of by African explorers—whose practice is in spells, incantations and tricks. This fear of their own color pervades the black race. It is ineradicable. It diminishes in the exact degree with the fading of the skin. Its influence on the old family servants is often stronger than the attachment which has descended through the generations of two centuries. I know of one instance where it was so strong as to tear a negro man and his household from a plantation home that had been occupied by three generations of his family, and where, in a new home and on a strange soil, the conflict between the old attachment and the new fear produced insanity. Indeed, I know no sentiments more strong in the negro than those of attachment to locality and terror of race.

Many of the old family domestics, especially those in the rural districts, withstand this terror; but many do not; none do in the towns. Those who do, feel intensely the cruelty of the issue which is thrust upon them. One of these, in lately appealing in a published card from the harsh judgment which the men of his color had passed upon his conduct, used the following language:

> "These men require of us, moreover, a species of conduct positively dishonorable. Many of us are in the employment of gentlemen, who, as we have reason to think, are disposed to deal towards us with fairness and honor, in our business relations. But we are expected and required, after receiving employment from respectable gentlemen in the day time, to go at night into political meetings and societies, where the violent abuse of these employers, their class and race, are the principal theme of the speeches. If we are forced into this course of conduct, then the common instincts of honor require that we should quit our employments, leave homes which are pleasant to ourselves and to our families, in order that we may indulge, without the pangs of dishonor and ingratitude, in the new and unnatural hatred which violent men insist upon kindling in the breasts of the colored people.

You may well imagine what success the Radical missionaries have had, who have come to the South to teach the A, B, C, of letters and politics to the negroes. Many good men and women have come to teach the former, impelled by a sincere philanthropy; and these I honor and esteem. But many others have come in the name of philanthropy—often under the cloak of religion—to teach agrarian politics. These are sowing the seeds of mischief all over the land; for never was there a more truthful remark than that of CICERO, in his Offices:—"Those men who wish to make themselves popular, and who, for that purpose, either attempt agrarian laws, in order to drive people from their possessions, or who maintain that creditors ought to forgive debtors what they owe, undermine the foundations of the State; they destroy all concord, which cannot exist where money is taken from one man to be given to another; and they set aside justice, which is always violated when every man is not suffered to retain what is his own."

In a public sense these extreme men are "undermining the foundations of the State;" for the agrarianism which they are inaugurating in the South is not intended to be limited by the boundaries of the rebellion. It is a contagion which will not submit to be confined to the field of Southern politics; but will extend itself into regions where the harvest will be greater.

But, mischievous as it is, the agrarian issue is fairly upon the South, with at least three millions of the negro population enlisted in support of it. How many whites will join in the movement remains to be seen. The more popular the plan of confiscation proves to be with the negroes, the more necessary will a combination of all parties of whites become. In that case, Southern parties will take organization with very little reference to the divisions existing at the North. It has been characteristic of agrarian laws throughout history to produce great popular commotions. We are beginning already to observe premonitions of the usual convulsions in these Southern States.

As yet, there has been no organization of the white population for political action in this State. No steps have been taken to counteract the mischief which Radical politicians are working among the freedmen. The earnest desire of the great body of the white population is to restore good relations between the South and the Union. They are as yet in doubt what sort of action to take for effecting this much-desired object. They cannot coöperate with the agrarian Radicals; nor can they coöperate with the maddened and blinded Secessionists, who take their opinions from two or three bankrupt journals in Richmond, and their echoes in this city.

When the registration shall have disclosed the statistics of suffrage, then something definite will be determined on. For the present, it may be safely asserted that the great body of white voters mean to take a course dictated by the leading idea, of loyalty to the Union.

POW-HA-TAN.

THE CORIELL MURDER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Wednesday, May 29.

At 10 o'clock this morning, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Mr. G. R. ADRIAN resumed his address to the jury on behalf of BRIDGET DURGAN, charged with the murder of Mrs. CORIELL. Often, he said, counsel defended a prisoner, knowing of the guilt of that prisoner; but it was not so here. He believed in the innocence of BRIDGET DURGAN. He animadverted upon the policy of the prosecution in neglecting to say anything about the man's shirt found in Mrs. CORIELL's bedroom, concerning which he would have known nothing had he not received an anonymous letter calling his attention to it. The wearer of that shirt might be the murderer, and he was at large. Mr. ADRIAN labored to prove that the prisoner's story with regard to the two men was true. Mrs. CORIELL was partly dressed when she was murdered. She had probably lain down on the lounge. His theory was that Mrs. CORIELL said to BRIDGET, as the latter said, that she felt nervous, and asked BRIDGET not to go to bed, and then put on the old dress in which she was found, took off her corsets and hoops and laid down on the couch. It was evident to his mind that there had been an attempt to violate her person. The bruises on her limbs showed that they were made by some rough man, and that they could not have been made by the prisoner. With regard to the calico dress of BRIDGET's, which had been found with the sleeves taken out and with parts missing, there was no evidence in that against the accused. BRIDGET had used that dress to wash in, and might have taken the sleeves out. The piece of it said to have been found in the cow-yard had been conveniently lost. It had not been produced in Court, and if it had been, it would have been found that there were no feathers and no blood upon it, or that it was not a piece of the same dress. The evidence of MARY GILROY was to be weighed by the jury, but he considered it an impossibility that anything could have been heard by that woman on the night of the murder. It was a moral impossibility that BRIDGET could have committed the crime. At 12 o'clock Mrs. HILLYER heard the noise, and at twenty or twenty-five minutes after 12 o'clock BRIDGET was at Mr. LITTLE's. It was impossible for BRIDGET to have committed the crime at that hour, then to have dressed herself and washed, then to have run to THEODORE CORIELL's, and thence to Mr. LITTLE's house, and reached the latter place at the hour proven. And now he was about to leave the case. He had appealed to her to tell him the whole truth, and she still told the same story. If this woman was a cold-blooded murderer, of sound mind and memory, then let the jury render its verdict, no matter what the consequence was. Under the evidence he did not think they could say, upon their oaths, that she did the murder, and no other person could have done it. The cry of "blood for blood" was raised by the prosecution, but he appealed to the jury to be merciful. If the voice of Mrs. CORIELL could be heard coming from above, its gentle accents would say that BRIDGET lived with her for four months, was amiable and obliging, and that she did not do the murder. He trusted that the jury would acquit the prisoner, but if it was possible for them to find her guilty he prayed that they would not render such a verdict as would consign this woman to the gallows. It would be a disgrace to this country that never could be wiped away.

Mr. W. H. LEUPP followed in a long address to the jury in behalf of the prisoner. He said the issue was on the charge of willful and deliberate murder, and the defence was a denial. This was essentially a case of circumstantial evidence. No blow was shown to have been inflicted by the defendant. If they found that she struck any blow it must be by inference. There was no positive evidence. He cited authorities to show the importance of weighing well presumptive evidence before finding the accused guilty. Had this investigation at the outset been commenced more warily; if Dr. CORIELL from the start had asked the meddlers, who kept repeating circumstances likely to induce a belief that BRIDGET DURGAN was guilty, "Have you proof of this?" they might have been spared the pain and trouble of this trial. But the spring of prejudice had welled up till the torrent swept all New-market with it. What if BRIDGET was surrounded with circumstances—if she was enveloped in a cloud of them—yet if they were not conclusive, and if the cloud could be pierced by a ray of light, the jury should consider well and give the accused the benefit of every doubt. BRIDGET had not fled. Daylight was awaited and daylight was welcomed by her. The whole conduct was that of an innocent person. From the time of her arrest to the moment when counsel was assigned her she had no one to cheer her, no one to advise her, no one to say a word of sympathy, and through it all she had borne up where a strong man, if guilty, would have broken down. He did not ask mercy. He stood there for justice and he should demand for the accused every right that was hers and he believed that if justice was done, BRIDGET DURGAN would be acquitted. He asked the jury to reverse for a time the position of BRIDGET DURGAN. She had always been treated as a criminal. He wanted a suspension of this condemnation in anticipation. The prosecution talked of the hand of Providence in this matter. What was it but that hand and the consciousness of innocence that sustained this woman in the fearful ordeal she had passed and was passing through. All the population of New-Market, all that science, all that medicine and law could bring against her had been upon her track, and she came forth from it all unscathed. She was a weak, uncultivated girl—an innocent, taciturn, retiring, modest girl. It would have been a miracle if a girl, thus equipped and furnished, could protect herself against the combinations made against her. He selected the statement of the witness GERSHOM P. DUNN, as the prosecution had selected it, as the fairest statement of any witness for the prosecution with regard to what was said by BRIDGET after the murder. There, in Dr. CORIELL's house, face to face with the bloody reality, BRIDGET stood as calm and self-possessed as if a guardian angel stood beside her, and a guardian angel did stand beside her and its name was Innocence. Mr. LEUPP read over the testimony of the witness referred to, in which is detailed the story of the accused concerning the coming of two men to Dr. CORIELL's house. Those two men came to rob the house, and he was sorry to say that he believed that BRIDGET knew that they were to come, but that she had nothing to do with the murder. Those two men committed the murder, and he was astonished that the prosecution had not perceived it and ceased from their idolatry of a false theory and bowed down to the truth. BRIDGET's statement that Mrs. CORIELL had said she felt nervous and afraid of her shadow—was that the coinage of BRIDGET? She was not capable of it. That was the language of Mrs. CORIELL. It was a cloudy night and dark. The moon did not rise till 12:52 A. M. It was cold. BRIDGET had been hard to work all day. She was disposed to go to bed. Mrs. CORIELL asked her not to go and then spoke of her apprehension, and then the child cried and BRIDGET took it in the kitchen with the crib. Was there any difficulty in supposing that BRIDGET brought that crib back into the bedroom before midnight and placed it where it was found. He claimed that the defendant's stories of the affairs of that night till she came to the point where she said BARNEY DOYLE and MICHAEL HUNT were the men, had always been consistent and truthful. That fact was apparent, and of itself should be enough to convince the reasoning mind. Mr. HILLYER's house was 101 feet from Dr. CORIELL's house. There was the listening ear of Mrs. HILLYER, a nervous woman of quickened apprehension. She was awakened at 12 o'clock by a noise in Dr. CORIELL's house. Mr. LEUPP read the testimony of Mrs. HILLYER, and argued that in the ten minutes between the time when she heard the noise at Dr. CORIELL's house and the time when Mr. LITTLE came for a light to go to Dr. CORIELL's with, BRIDGET could not have removed the traces of the murder from her own person had she done it. Why did not Mrs. CORIELL cry out if BRIDGET was the assassin? There was two or three men there violating the person of Mrs. CORIELL, and one of them held her by the throat and prevented her from crying out. When Mrs. CORIELL cried, "Oh, my poor baby!" Mrs. CORIELL was alive. In the ten minutes to the time when Mr. LITTLE came, where was BRIDGET? She went to ISRAEL CORIELL's and clamored for admission, and there young CORIELL held a dialogue with her and sent her to Mr. LITTLE's. Then she went to Mr. LITTLE's. How long did all this take? Mr. LEUPP now reviewed the testimony of MARY GILROY. To whom were the words which MARY heard first, "Don't leave me," addressed, if, on the theory of the prosecution, no one was there except BRIDGET? And the words that MARY thought she heard, "ELLEN DOYLE back," was, in reality, "BRIDGET come back," spoken by Mrs. CORIELL. At first she told BRIDGET, "Run for the Doctor," and then when the men seized her by the throat she said, "Don't leave me, BRIDGET come back." He adduced the testimony of ISRAEL CORIELL and son, Mr. LITTLE and Mrs. HILLYER and her husband, to show that there was no mistake with regard to the matter of time. The tragedy commenced at 12 o'clock, and the homicide and the outrage that preceded it were completed at 12:30 o'clock. The pounding noise that was heard by Mrs. HILLYER was the heavy foot-fall of a man going up stairs to that bureau, while the other man was engaged in his fell intent on Mrs. CORIELL. The pounding of a chair on the flesh would not have made such a noise. BRIDGET had heard, no matter how, that the attack was to be made that night. She had asked ASA BUSH to write to Dr. CORIELL for her, and if he had done it the tragedy would not have taken place. The burglars went there not intending to commit murder, but when they found it necessary to murder they seized the chair and the knife lying on the table or in the open closet, and committed the deed as speedily as possible and in an awkward way. They knew BRIDGET had gone to alarm the neighborhood, and they made short work. "Dead men tell no tales." They were determined to make sure work, and they struck Mrs. CORIELL again and again till sure they had killed her. Mr. LEUPP insisted that there were evidences that Mrs. CORIELL had been violated. He labored to prove that the fire was accidental. The lamp was found in the middle of the floor broken. It had been overthrown in the struggle. He inferred that BRIDGET's changing her apparel outside of the house was proof of the absence of all thought of danger on her part. Had she been guilty she would not have done so before the eyes of all. BRIDGET was constantly under observation, and was not seen engaged in destroying evidence of guilt as would have been the case had she been the murderer. And was it possible that BRIDGET without time to change her dress or shake off the feathers that would have clung to her had she committed the murder at the hour named, should so soon appear at Mr. LITTLE's with the child and without any blood on her person or clothes except in the one spot where it existed from another cause? It was too much to ask them to believe this. BRIDGET's account of her having removed her dress when about to retire, and being called by Mrs. CORIELL to take the child and quiet it, and having thrown her dress under the stairway, he claimed, was entirely truthful and accounted for her appearing without her outer garment at Mr. LITTLE's. He combatted the idea that the blood on her skirts was the blood of Mrs. CORIELL. The prosecution would have them believe that BRIDGET was down on Mrs. CORIELL, from whose throat and chest and body the blood was gushing, and yet only these spots of blood were found on BRIDGET's clothes. Had she been so her clothes would have been saturated in blood. Her clothes were not concealed. They were in the natural places, hanging in her room or lying where she had thrown them when she had taken them off. He spoke severely of the zealous efforts of the detectives to fasten the crime on the defendant. Their effort was not to ascertain who did the deed, but it was their foregone conclusion that she did the deed, and every inquiry of theirs was directed to proving that. He next examined the effort of the prosecution to prove that there was the imprint of BRIDGET's teeth on Mrs. CORIELL's neck. Unless it was shown that these marks were the marks of teeth, the evidence went for nothing. No witness said that the marks were certainly the marks of teeth. Some witnesses thought they were, and one referred to them as possibly having been made with a poker. That was the theory of that witness. Dr. DECKER said there were some scratches made by nails, and that was the way in which these marks were made. The truth was staring them in the face that these were the marks of nails, but this miserable prosecution, and the witnesses wedded to its theory, could not, for a moment, see it. He claimed that the readiness with which BRIDGET submitted to have impressions of her teeth taken was proof of her innocence. Wax, compressed on all sides, and the quivering flesh of Mrs. CORIELL, were two different substances, and a very different imprint would be made in each. The very fact that the cast of BRIDGET's jaw fitted the impression of those marks on Mrs. CORIELL's neck, was proof positive that her teeth never made those marks. With regard to the cuts on BRIDGET's hand, they could, without difficulty, be made as she said they were, by pins in clothing that she was washing. It was claimed that BRIDGET, at 4 o'clock, went to the outhouse and deposited the knife there. If she wanted to dispose of that knife why did she not do it before? Where did she keep it until that hour? Was that bloody knife kept in her pocket until then? Any other person had the same opportunity to go to the outhouse that she had. And so all this knife story fell to the ground. And now what was the result of the searching review of the evidence that had been made? Was not the charge against the defendant all swept away? Had it not been for the prejudice in which the case was saturated the accusation would not have come into Court with any degree of credibility. He did not believe the jury would leave the jury-box to pronounce a conviction against an innocent person. He never made a declaration with more sincerity at the bar than that with which he now said that it was not proved that BRIDGET DURGAN had committed the murder, and that in fact she did not do it. He had no more doubt that it would be found in the course of years that others were the assassins of Mrs. CORIELL than he had of his own existence. It was in evidence that BRIDGET had said that she had been forced some time before, by some men, to take an oath on the Bible, and kiss the book, that she never would disclose what she knew if anything should afterward happen to the CORIELLS. She had a religious sentiment. That oath she deemed binding. She was afraid to speak of it, but if ASA BUSH had written, as she wanted him to do, to Dr. CORIELL, the tragedy would have been prevented. She was under the influence of these men, and when they came that night what was she to do? She prevaricated about them. He did not deem it important to pursue the investigation as regarded the charge against ANNE LINEN, but with regard to these men she was in a predicament. They had some influence over her. At this point in her narrative she prevaricated for the first time. The previous part of her story was entirely consistent. Mr. LEUPP argued that it was not wonderful, under the circumstances, that BRIDGET, contrary to custom, had taken the babe into the kitchen the night of the murder. Mrs. CORIELL, feeling nervous with a terrible presentiment, did not go to bed as early as usual. It became cold in her room, and she sent the babe with BRIDGET into the kitchen, where it was warmer. The theory that he had advanced might be applied throughout the case, and it would be found to explain everything.

At this point the Court adjourned, Mr. LEUPP promising to complete his address briefly in the morning. At the close of the session the prisoner appeared to be seized with a fit, which lasted for a few moments only.

Board of Fire Commissioners.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board was held yesterday at Firemen's Hall. Present—Commissioners ABBE, MEYERS, GALWAY and WILSON. Mr. MEYERS took the chair in the absence of Mr. SHALER.

A report from the Committee on Finance recommending that certain bills having been examined and approved be paid, was adopted.

Mr. GALWAY offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Telegraph are hereby authorized and instructed to invite communications and proposals for connecting the Central Telegraph Office with the several apparatus houses and bell towers, and also for establishing new stations, in order that the location of fire may be designated by electricity.

Mr. ABBE offered the following:

Resolved, That a dismissal from this Department for cause shall be sufficient to exclude and deny a petition for reappointment.

Adopted.

A petition from a large number of citizens engaged in business in Chatham and Canal streets and the Bowery was read, asking for an additional steam fire-engine in that vicinity, as the neighborhood is poorly supplied in case of fire.

Referred to Committee.

A letter was read from Fire-Marshal BAKER, thanking the Commissioners for their promised coöperation and assistance in the matter of incendiarism at the Barrison-street fire.

An invitation was received from the Board of Charities and Correction, to visit the Institutions at such time as may be convenient. It was accepted.

Commissioner MYERS then read an interesting circular or general order, which is addressed to the officers and members of the Metropolitan Fire Department. The letter contains eight divisions, embracing an equal number of rules which are to be strictly enforced hereafter. These provide, among other things, that officers shall insist upon the utmost discipline on the part of subordinates, and all cases where disrespect or disobedience is manifested are to be promptly reported to the Board. No leaves of absence, or leave on "lay-off," unless with the permission of the officer in command. The habit of firemen loitering about the doors of engine-houses is to be condemned. It is the intention of the Board to repair houses needing to be repaired, and do all that can be done to make the places comfortable and attractive to the men. A small company fund, to be voluntarily contributed, would aid much, added to such details as the Department is confined to. A room up stairs might thus be fitted up, and enjoyed by those who are compelled to live in the engine house. Attention is called to the waste of gas, fuel and horse feed. Men must be more economical in these matters, or the Board will hold them personally responsible for excesses. Cleanliness of person and neatness of dress are strongly recommended. The bath-tubs should be freely used, and the clothing kept in repair and as free from dirt as possible. When a superior officer visits their quarters, whether alone or in company with visitors, officers and members should rise and salute their superiors, showing thereby a proper degree of discipline and respect for the position which it may be their privilege in turn to occupy at some future day. It is to be hoped that the pride shown by the members to keep their horses and apparatus in good condition will not suffer a decline, but that these tools of the skillful workmen may always present the diligence, order and efficiency of their custodians.

Communications from Chief Engineer KINGSLAND, and Superintendent CHAPIN, of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, asking for supplies, were referred to the Committee on Supplies, &c., and the articles mentioned, having been found necessary, were ordered to be furnished.

PATRICK CORRIGAN, fireman of Engine Company No. 4, for neglect of duty in not turning out to three alarms of fire, was fined five days' pay; and PATRICK KENNEDY, fireman of Engine Company No. 5, for absence without leave, was fined five days' pay.

The Commissioners then adjourned.

Arrival of the Yacht Vesta.

The yacht *Vesta*, the property of Mr. PIERRE LORILLARD, and one of the competitors in the ocean race, arrived at this port yesterday from Cowes, England, making the voyage in 32 days. She encountered very severe head winds during the passage, and the crew became mutinous, demanding that she should be put back. Capt. LOW succeeded, however, in restoring order, and the yacht proceeded on her voyage.

Notwithstanding the stormy weather and the loss of two of her spars, she has beaten several merchant vessels which left England 14 days previous to the date of her departure.

She is expected to lie at the dock foot of Houston-street, but up to a late hour last night she had not arrived there.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

WORK AMONG THE POOR.—On Tuesday evening the City Mission held their monthly meeting in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Fourteenth-street, Rev. Dr. MCELROY's. Several of the missionaries made interesting statements concerning their operations in tenement-houses, and missions, and prisons and hospitals. Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary, gave a brief review of the general work, and the usual average of results for the month. Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions, described the labors of the missionaries in going from house to house, ministering to the sick, relieving the poor and giving the Gospel to all. Rev. MORRIS C. SUTPHEN, the junior pastor of the church, referred to his own personal observations in one of the City Mission stations, and said these missionaries are in the true Apostolical succession; they are following in the steps of the Divine Master, giving sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, feet to the lame, in a word, giving all the spiritual and temporal aid, all that kindness and sympathy which are so much needed to illustrate and enforce a practical Christianity. Among the figures in the statistical tables are recorded: 8,360 missionary visits, 375 mission meeting, 123 persons brought to church, 152 children and youth under religious and secular instruction, 104 Bibles and Testaments given, 64,510 tracts distributed, 50 families and 300 persons relieved.

LIFE-SAVING REGULATIONS.—A circular has been issued by Surveyor WAKEMAN, in accordance with the act of Congress of July 26, 1866, directing the owners and masters of barges in this port, carrying passengers while in tow of a steamer, to have such barges provided with fire-buckets, axes and life-preservers, the same as sea-going vessels. The law provides that every such vessel, carrying passengers, shall be provided with a good life-preserver, made of suitable material, or a float adapted to the purpose, for each and every passenger, which life-preservers and floats shall always be kept in convenient and accessible places in such vessel, and in readiness for the use of the passengers; and every such vessel shall also keep twenty fire buckets and five axes; and there shall be kept on board every such vessel exceeding 500 tons measurement, buckets and axes after the rate of their tonnage, as follows: On every vessel of 600 tons measurement, five buckets and one axe for each 100 tons measurement, decreasing this proportion as the tonnage of the vessel increases, so that any such vessel of 3,500 tons, and all such vessels exceeding the same, shall not be required to keep but three buckets for each 100 tons of measurement, and but one ax for every five buckets. For every violation of the law a penalty of $100 will be imposed.

TRUSTEE OF COMMON SCHOOLS IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD.—A meeting of the Inspectors of Common Schools for the Third District was held at the Mayor's office, May 29, 1867, for the purpose of appointing a Trustee for the Sixteenth Ward, in place of HOOPER C. VAN VORST, Esq., who resigned in consequence of having removed from the ward. Considerable interest having been manifested as to the person to be appointed, His Honor, the Mayor, declared that he would concur in the appointment of any suitable person whom a majority of the Inspectors might decide upon; and Dr. LOUIS A. ROSENMILLER, having received a majority of the votes, was accordingly appointed. Dr. ROSENMILLER has for about twenty years taken an active interest in the schools of the City.

RESCUED FROM A LIFE OF SHAME.—Officer WESTERMAN, of the Eighth Precinct, was informed on Tuesday night that EMILY ARNOUX, aged 12 years, and MARGARET SANBURN, aged 13, had run away from their respective homes, and were then domiciled in a house of ill-repute in Greene-street. The policeman ascertained that the girls had only arrived in town on Monday and taken rooms at the house specified. He accordingly took the fugitives into custody, and they are now detained at the Wooster-street Station-house, to await the arrival of their sorrowing relatives.

RECEIPTS OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE.—The Treasurer of the Board of Excise has received from liquor-dealers to the present date, in round numbers, $1,000,000 as permit fees. So much of this vast sum as has been contributed from dealers in this County goes to the credit of the Sinking Fund, less twelve per cent. reserved for the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The Brooklyn receipts are to be added to the Police Fund. Elsewhere throughout the Excise District limits, the fees are used for educational purposes.

RELICS OF THE WASHINGTON FAMILY.—Among the curiosities at the Catholic fair in Union-square are a piece of the wood of the coffin in which WASHINGTON's body reposed for 30 years, and a ring over 100 years old, made from the ferule of his cane. A piece of the silk dress worn by MARTHA WASHINGTON, presented to the fair by Mrs. ROBERT MINTURN, is also on exhibition, at the table of Mrs. WHITE. The articles are for sale to the highest bidder. Those desirous of purchasing can address Mrs. WHITE at the fair building.

LECTURE AND CONCERT.—Rev. E. G. ESRAY delivered his popular lecture on "American Manhood," last evening, to a large audience at the Seventh-street Methodist Church. The discourse was pleasantly preluded and followed with musical selections well presented by a quartette of professionals, consisting of Mrs. JOHNSTON and Miss NASH, and Messrs. DAVID DRURY and DAVID STANTON, accompanied by Mr. J. N. KING on the organ. The evening's entertainment was deservedly well received.

JOSEPH MCGRAW DISCHARGED.—Mr. JOSEPH MCGRAW, of the firm of MCGRAW & BROTHER, plumbers and gas-fitters, Sixth-avenue, whose premises took fire on Tuesday evening, and who was arrested on suspicion of arson, was, yesterday, discharged by Justice DODGE, at Jefferson Market Court, Fire-Marshal BAKER reporting that no evidence had been found against him, and requesting that such action be taken.

FIRES LAST NIGHT.—About 8:30 o'clock last night a fire occurred at No. 20 Centre-street, on the second floor, occupied by A. NASH as a lawyer's office. The flames originated near a washstand, where some matches had been left. Damage trifling. ....An alarm of fire was given at 10 o'clock, caused by some shavings taking fire in CARPENTER's planing mill, Nos. 41 and 43 Bethune-street. Damage trifling.

THE UNION CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETY. The members of the above Society, to the number of about 300, held another meeting last evening at No. 49 Ludlow-street, JOHN W. FARMER, President, in the chair. Sixty-seven new members were enrolled making a total of 400, representing shares to the amount of $900,000.

THE SEVENTH-AVENUE PAVEMENT.—A deputation of property-owners on the Seventh-avenue waited on the Mayor yesterday and presented a petition against the laying of the Stafford pavement in the Seventh-avenue. The resolutions directing the laying of the pavement still remain in the Mayor's hands.

TIME-TABLES.—BENEDICT's time-tables for June have just been issued. All the New-York railroad and steamboat lines will be found in them, with the time of departure and much other valuable information.

FOUND DEAD.—About 9 o'clock last night ISAAC SMITH, single, 74 years of age and a cabinet maker, was found dead in his room, at No. 74 Allen-street. Death is supposed to be the result of natural causes. Coroner GOVER was notified.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE PLASTERERS' TRADE UNION.—This Association met at No. 22 Court-street last evening, Mr. P. J. WELSH in the chair, and JAMES HART Secretary. An informal discussion took place on a resolution before the meeting on the eight-hour question, in which the plasterers declare themselves as ready to concede one-fifth of their wages per day for the reduction of time. Several bosses who were present favored the agreement, and declared themselves willing to accede to the arrangements proposed. Remarks were made by Hon. P. KEADY, EDWARD GALLAGHER, Mr. HORTON, Mr. ANDERSON, and others, in favor of the action taken by them. The Chairman informed the meeting that the matter would be laid before them for final settlement at their next meeting, when the Union adjourned.

THE LATE CONEY ISLAND CAR ACCIDENT.—The inquest in the case of EDWARD BINGHAM, who was killed by being crushed between two Coney Island cars on the 12th instant, was concluded before Coroner LYNCH, yesterday, when the following verdict was rendered: "That deceased came to his death by being accidentally crushed between two cars, while acting as conductor of car No. 25, on Sunday, the 12th instant, in Smith-street, near State-street; and we strongly censure the Company for allowing the rails to lie so close together between State-street and Fulton-avenue, thus endangering the lives of passengers and employes on that road."

FATAL FALL.—About 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, Mr. THOMAS MORAN, 62 years of age, accidentally fell from his back window on the fourth floor of the dwelling of his nephew, Mr. THOS. GOODWIN, No. 276 Grand-street, E. D., and received injuries which resulted in his death last evening. Deceased was a prominent member of the Father Matthew temperance organization, and was on a visit from Ireland to his relations when he met his untimely death. His funeral will take place on Friday next.

A DISCHARGED SOLDIER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.—A man named WILLIAM DUGAN was found yesterday morning in the barn of Mr. JOHN W. STILWELL, in the town of Gravesend, in a speechless condition. On examination it was discovered that he had cut his throat with a pocket-knife, which was lying by his side. It appears he is a discharged soldier, having served in one of the New-York regiments during the war. He was conveyed to the Kings County Hospital.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO A DOG.—A milkman named WILLIAM WEDGE was brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, on the charge of cruelty to a dog. It appears the accused resides in Hopkins-street, near Marcy-avenue, from which place he supplied milk to customers, which he conveys in a small cart drawn by a dog. The attention of Officer PETERSON being called to the matter, WEDGE was taken into custody and held to await examination.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.—The brothers MICHAEL and OWEN RUDDEN, said to be engaged in the liquor business at the corner of North Seventh and Fifth streets, E. D., without authority from the Excise Board, were yesterday called up for trial before Justice DAILEY and a jury, but owing to some misunderstanding between Court and counsel the trial was postponed until June 12.

FOUND DROWNED.—Justice BENNETT held an inquest to-day, at Bay Ridge, on the body of a man found on the beach. He was about 45 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, and well dressed in brown sack coat with velvet collar, black pants and vest, cotton shirt and socks, white knit undershirt and drawers, black kid gloves and a gold ring.

CONTRACTORS ARRESTED.—Two street contractors, named JOHN WOOD and PATRICK DONEGAN, were arrested yesterday for violating the Health Law, in failing to remove the dirt and garbage from certain streets in accordance with the terms of their contract. This is the first arrest under the law. They were held for a hearing.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—A German named CHRISTOPHER GAHN, residing at No. 280 South Fourth-street, E. D., was last evening arrested, charged with chasing and attempting to stab with a shoe-knife LOUISA BECK, residing at No. 11 Wyckoff-street. He was locked up to answer.

REMOVAL OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.—The new court-room provided for Justice DAILEY, at the corner of South First and Fifth streets, E. D., was opened for public business yesterday.

MINOR ITEMS.—About $600 has thus far been raised toward procuring a testimonial for Officers DYER and NASH, who arrested the alleged murderer of the late WM. B. CARR....A kerosene lamp exploded at No. 76 Pearl-street on Tuesday night, causing an alarm of fire; damage slight....JOHN J. LEO, aged 15 years, was thrown from a horse in Columbia-street yesterday and sustained a fracture of one arm... Mrs. MARY MORAN, residing at the corner of Columbia and Ewen streets, died suddenly yesterday morning as supposed from disease of the heart....HUGH MCDERMOTT, aged 13 years, was run over by the tender of Engine No. 7 at the corner of Sackett-street, on Monday evening, and sustained severe injuries. ....The mate of the ship *Emily Flynn*, lying in Atlantic Dock, named JOHN ELLIOTT, was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment by Justice DUNNE yesterday, for beating a sailor named JAMES WATSON on the head with a belaying pin and inflicting severe injuries. WATSON was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

NEW-JERSEY.

NEW-JERSEY STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the New-Jersey State Medical Society was held at Newark yesterday, Dr. R. BATEMAN, President, in the Chair. Dr. WICKES, Chairman of the Standing Committee, presented the annual report of the Committee, giving full details of the various cholera cases in the State last Summer. Dr. E. M. HUNT made a report on the subject of the State Board of Health, and the necessity of Legislative enactment to secure proper sanitary measures. Dr. GRONAN, of New-York, Dr. JAMES, of Massachusetts, Dr. LINDSLEY, of Connecticut, and Dr. ALMY, of Cincinnati, were present, as representatives of their respective societies, and made reports as to their condition. Dr. RYERSON offered a resolution recommending the establishment of a State Hospital, which was adopted. The following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President—JOHN C. JOHNSON, of Blairstown; Vice-Presidents—THOMAS C. CORSON, Trenton, WILLIAM PIERSON, of Orange, THOMAS F. CULLEN, of Camden; Corresponding Secretary—C. DODGE, of Trenton; Recording Secretary—WILLIAM PIERS, JR., of Orange; Treasurer—H. R. BALDWIN, of New-Brunswick; Standing Committee—S. WICKES, of Orange, CHARLES HASBROUCK, of Hackensack, and F. GARNETT, of Burlington. At 3 P. M. the society dined at the Park House, and then adjourned.

BREVITIES.—A boy eight years of age, named HENRY WILKINSON, was accidentally drowned in the mill-pond at Newark on Tuesday afternoon....In the Essex County Court, yesterday, a verdict of $1,000 was rendered against JOHN ELLINGWORTH for alleged seduction of a girl named MARY ANN MORROW. ....A whisky still in possession of JULIUS SEITZ and eight barrels of whisky were seized at Orange by the Government on Tuesday....The streets of Orange were to be lighted with gas last night for the first time....A man named PATRICK CARLEY, keeper of a saloon in Newark, was yesterday convicted of selling liquor without a license, and was fined $40.

APPOINTMENT OF A CITY MARSHAL.—Mr. SAMUEL ELLIS was on Tuesday night elected City Marshal by the Jersey City Common Council, by a unanimous vote, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of his father, NATHANIEL ELLIS. The new appointee has acted as Assistant Marshal for the past fifteen years.

BURGLARY.—Some time during yesterday morning, E. L. NICHOLS & Co.'s gentlemen's furnishing-store, at No. 6 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was entered by burglars and robbed of a quantity of goods. The entrance was affected through a back window.

ACCIDENT.—Three little boys named JEFFERSON SERVANT, THOMAS CONWAY and SAMUEL PAINE, while playing in a sand bank in the Fifth Ward, Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon, were buried alive by the earth caving in upon them. When rescued they were nearly suffocated.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, May 29.

FLOUR is dull and steady; sales 800 bbls. at $14 50 for No. 1 Spring, $15 50 for Red Winter, $16 50 for White, and $17 50 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR unchanged; sales 500 bbls. at $9. WHEAT quiet, but without any material change. CORN dull; sales 2,900 bushels old Illinois at $1 17, 500 bushels Yellow at $1 20, 250 bushels new Mixed at $1 10½; 600 bushels do. at $1 16. OATS firm but quiet; sales 2,000 bushels Western at 84½c. BARLEY quiet; sales 1,000 bushels Canadian at $1 30. RYE held at $1 70 for Canadian. PEAS nominal. CORN MEAL $2 75 ₩ 100 lbs; $1 45 ₩ 50 lb sacks. MILL FEED scarce and firm; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $42@$43 ₩ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Wheat 9½c. Corn 8c.; Oats 5¾c. to New-York; Lumber $4 25@$4 50 to Hudson; $5 25@$5 50 to Newburgh. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 55c.; to Albany and Schenectady 40c.; to New-York by rail and river 45c.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 29.

TOBACCO steady, but unchanged. COTTON quiet at 23c. for Middling. FLOUR declining; sales at $10 for choice Fall Extra, $12 40 for Double Extra, and $15 50@$17 50 for choice to fancy. WHEAT has advanced 5c.@10c. on choice Fall; other grades are unchanged; sales of common Fall at $2 25, choice Club at $2 45, prime Fall at $2 75, and choice at $2 90@$3. CORN declining; sales at $1 05@$1 12. OATS, 89c.@93c. RYE advancing; sales at $1 46@$1 57, sacks returned. PROVISIONS easier, but unchanged. MESS PORK, $22 00@$22 75. BULK SHOULDERS, 8c. BACON—Clear Sides, for the 25th of June, buyer's option, 12½c. LARD nominal at 12¼c.@12½c. for choice tierce. WHISKY nominal at $2 05, free.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 29.

FLOUR inactive and nominally declined 25c. WHEAT irregular at a decline of 10c.; No. 2 nominal at $2 30. CORN opened firm at $1 05 for No. 1, but closed dull at $1 03½@$1 03¾. OATS advanced to 90c. for No. 2, but closed dull at 85c. RYE dull at $1 46@$1 47 for No. 1. BARLEY easier; sales at 90c.@91c. for No. 2, in store. PROVISIONS steady, but unchanged. CATTLE fairly active, at an advance of 20c.@25c.; sales at $8 50@$9 75 for good to choice steers. LIVE HOGS are quiet at a decline of 25c.@50c.; sales at $6 25@$6 50 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,400 bbls. Flour, 1,300 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 29.

FLOUR dull at $13 50@$16 for family to fancy. WHEAT dull; prime Winter No. 1 was offered at $3. CORN dull at 88c.@90c. for No. 1, in the elevator. OATS dull at 76c. for No. 1. RYE steady but unchanged. COTTON firm and in improved demand; Middling, 24c. WHISKEY dull and nominal. PROVISIONS firm but quiet; MESS PORK, $22 50. BACON—9½c.@11¾c. for Shoulders, Sides and Clear Sides. LARD dull at 12½c. BUTTER dull at 15c @17c. for fresh. CHEESE dull at 11c.@14c. for new. LINSEED OIL, $1 50@$1 52. EGGS firm at 16c.@17c. Gold 137¼, buying; 138, selling. RECEIPTS—11,000 bushels Corn, 1,800 bbls. Flour. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 7,000 bushels. The receipts and shipments of other articles were small.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May, 29.

FLOUR dull, No. 1 Spring offered for $13 50. RYE FLOUR in round lots held at $9 00. WHEAT inactive. CORN opened firm and closed 2c. lower on No. 2 Western; sales 23,000 bushels rejected at $1; 8,000 bushels Old and New Mixed at $1 14½; and 18,000 bushels No. 2 New Western at $1 08. OATS quiet; sales 12,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1 09; 10,000 bushels Ohio, to arrive, 82c., closing 1c. weaker. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY quiet: sales 1,000 bushels at $1 20, delivered. MESS PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES quiet and unchanged. FREIGHTS—Corn, 10c; Oats, 6½c.; Staves, $2 and tolls. RECEIPTS—Corn, 65,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels; Flour, 5,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 115,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 29.

COTTON quiet but unchanged; sales 1,350 bales; receipts 160 bales; there were no exports. SUGAR—Louisiana fair, 12c. There is nothing doing in MOLASSES. FLOUR is firmer; superfine, $11 75@$12. CORN is dull; yellow mixed, $1 17½@$1 20; white, $1 23@$1 25. OATS are advancing; sales at 92½c.@$1. LARD firmer; tierce, 13¾c.; keg, 14¼c. BACON is firmer; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. PORK dull at $24. COFFEE—Fair to prime, 24½c.@28½c. Gold, 137; Sterling, 47@50. New-York Sight Exchange, ¼ ₩ cent. premium.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 29.

Sales of 310 hhds. leaf TOBACCO at full rates from $2 50 for light Lugs, to $15 75@$33 50 for Manufacturing. SUPERFINE FLOUR, $9 25@$10 25. WHEAT $2 40@$2 60 for Red. CORN—Shelled 95c.@$1 delivered; on the ear, in bulk, 75c.@85c. OATS, 81c.@82c. in bulk. MESS PORK, $22 25@$22 50. BACON—Shoulders 9¼c. packed; Clear Sides, 12½c. LARD, in tierces, 12½c. for prime kettle rendered. RAW WHISKY, free, $2 20.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, May 29.

FLOUR dull; City Doubles were held at $12 50; Country do., $11 75; Extras, $11 50. WHEAT declining; No. 1, $2 55; No. 2, $2 35; No. 3, $2 25; rejected, $1 90. OATS 76c. for No. 1. CORN declining; $1 06@$1 07 for No. 1. RECEIPTS—500 bbls. Flour, 1,500 bushels Wheat, 1,100 bushels Oats; 4,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, May 29.

COTTON firmer; Middling Uplands, 24c.@25c.; receipts, 1,004 bales; exports, 61 bales. CORN dull at $1 17@$1 20 OATS advancing. sales at 95c.@97c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $9@$9 75. PORK, $23 50 @$23 75.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, May 29.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT is drooping; Amber, $3 08; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $2 65. CORN is inactive; sales at $1 05 for No. 2; No. 1 was held at $1 08, but there were no buyers. OATS declined 1c.; sales at 75c. RYE, $1 60.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, May 29.

COTTON quiet at 24c. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull at 52c. RESINS steady at $2 75@$6 25.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, May 29.

COTTON firm; sales 500 bales; receipts, 157 bales; Middlings, 23½c.@24c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, May 29.

COTTON firm; Middlings, 24½c.@25c.; sales, 57 bales; receipts, 300 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, May 29.

COTTON firm; Middlings, 25c.; sales 200 bales; receipts 330 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, May 29.

The COTTON market is active and firmer; sales 257 bales; receipts 72 bales; Middling, 23½c.@24c.

[Advertisement.]

THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

A general order for SOZODONT. In the teeth of all opposition it has become the supreme dentifrice of the age.

[Advertisement.]

There is to be a View of KNOX's Hat Store in the new local scenery painted by Hayes for the new Olympic drama of Treasure Trove. A Knox Hat is indeed a Treasure Trove to a man who loves comfort, ease, elegance and economy combined as a wardrobe quartet. KNOX, however, has two stores, Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway. He believes in the motto, "divide and conquer." He is getting up some Summer styles of white and straw hats, which are to divide public attention and then conquer it.

[Advertisement.]

Broadway Bridge, unlike the one in Venice, will become a bridge of smiles, if the gentlemen who cross it have just made a purchase at KNOX's store, No. 212 Broadway, of one of his new style of hats. A self-satisfied smile will show his appreciation of the improvement in his personal appearance. At the store No. 533 Broadway, they may also be obtained.

[Advertisement.]

EVERY DWELLING-HOUSE SHOULD BE PROTECTED with E. HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, (No. 201 Broadway.) E. L. ROBERTS, Architect, No. 132 Front-st.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 29—*In steamship Java, for Liverpool*—Rev. and Mrs. C. D. Cooper, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Lot C. Clark, infant and servant, New-York; His Excellency Roest Von Limburg, Minister of the Netherlands, lady and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Wood, New-York; B. Hall, Liverpool; E. A. Greene and two friends, Philadelphia; Miss Sherman, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. Crittenden, Brooklyn; W. H. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Woltsheimer, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Shayleigh, Philadelphia; Miss M. K. Avery, Auburn, N. Y.; Mrs. L. Benjamin and 3 children, New-York; V. Braggiotti, London; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Penn Lewis, Baltimore; Jas. R. Taylor, Brooklyn; E. M. Taylor, Stanton, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Avery, Auburn, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. H. de la Grange, daughter and man servant, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. W. Bates and servant, Philadelphia; Mrs. Eames and child, Mrs. Woolford, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Dana, nurse and 2 children, Brooklyn; Mrs. L. H. Perkins, Mlle. D'Autil, Baltimore; Dr. and Mrs. Robert Watts, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ballard, Jr., Miss R. Hatch, Miss J. Chamberlin, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. Paton and 2 children, Miss Paton, Mrs. J. W. Smith and daughter, New-York; Miss C. T. Sherman, Miss J. T. Sherman, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. F. Randall, New-York; Mr. W. H. Trusauff, Bethlehem, Penn.; J. J. Kunkel, Frederick, Md.; Mrs. W. C. Conine, Baltimore; Miss Sharp and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bernheimer, Simon Bernheimer, Miss Leverett, New-York; Mrs. C. Tompkins, H. B. Tompkins, Newport, R. I.; John Steward, John Steward, Jr., John Slopson, Lycurgus Edgerton, New-York; Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Very Rev. C. J. H. Carter, Rev. M. Martin, Philadelphia; John L. Stephens, E. N. Willett, New-York; Geo. Rhodes, Geo. W. Bacon, Rev. N. Cantwell, Rev. Jno. McGovern, C. D'Invillier, Rev. J. F. Shanahan, Philadelphia; Miss Triplett, Richmond; Miss Grinnell and man servant, H. F. Cooper, G. P. Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Thorburn, child, infant and servant, New-York; P. Rodriguez, Master B. Salazar, W. Loaiza, V. Ortiz, Mexico; Geo. R. McKenzie, Jersey City; Mrs. Shadrake, Ireland; Rev. Wm. Keegan, Miss Mary Keegan, Brooklyn; A. D. Barbour, L. H. Bullard, New-York; Andrew Butler, England; Francis T. White, Hon. W. P. Nixon, Cincinnati; H. T. Eckert, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Russel, Toronto; B. Strauss, New-Orleans; W. H. Libby, Walter Magee, James Watts, New-York; A. Kohler, San Francisco; H. McCall, Philadelphia; Stanley O. Thomas, J. Vantura, Natchez; J. L. Harway and friend, Mrs. E. M. Perkins and daughter, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Brown, child and servant, Miss Taylor, Miss Mattie Jenkins, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Lyall, two children and servant, New-York; J. F. Pierson, F. B. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Wood, Philadelphia; Mrs. Wm. Renshaw and two children, Baltimore; Mrs. S. M. Mygatt, two children and servant, General and Mrs. Charles W. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Solomon, Gordon Hamersley, Louis Hamersley, J. W. Hamersley, Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. W. Schaus, three children, infant and servant, Miss Schaus, W. Gibson, Mrs. D. C. Eaton, Miss M. Martin, D. V. Arquimban, New-York; Miss Talcott, Mrs. Hinsdale, Brooklyn; E. W. Webb, New-York; E. W. Crittenden, Brooklyn; J. Gibson, Philadelphia; Mrs. S. T. M. Davis, Miss Clark, New-York; E. N. Benson, Philadelphia; L. N. Bryce, Peru; John McConville, New-York; Noah Taylor, Jersey City; Alec McGarren, F. Henriquee, New-York; S. F. McMaster, Toronto; E. Einstein, New-York.

MAY 29—*In steamship Tripoli for Liverpool*—Geo. N. Conklin, D. G. Leggett, G. N. Noyes, Chas. S. Joslyn, New-York; F. Morse, Red Falls, N. Y.; O. Bigelow, Syracuse; Hon. Daniel H. Chase, Middletown, Ct.; R. Stearns, Middletown, Ct.; Mr. and Mrs. O. Judd, Miss Sarah F. Judd, Master Willie O. Judd, Master Charlie O. Judd, N. Y.; Miss Strong; Miss Le Feore, Rondout; G. Adamoli, Italy; J. P. Formstecker, Paris; H. P. Shepard, Brooklyn; Rev. Joseph Pallman, Seymour, Conn.; A. W. Ball, California; Miss Leigh, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Leigh, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Prince, Illinois; Mr. and Mrs. K. Young, Iowa; Miss Cordelia Menken, Memphis; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Menken, Memphis; Mr. and Mrs. J. Shirley, San Francisco; M. Villaceque, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ball, California.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern—G. W. Nason and lady, G. Everson and lady, S. Blagge, A. H. Penbolet, C. G. Smith, C. Fuller, and 6 in the steerage.

In ship Sea Serpent, from Whampoa—Capt. L. W. Ballard, J. Delano, W. M. Tileston.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 32 | Sun sets....... 7 23 | Moon rises... 2 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 56 | Gov. Island. 5 45 | Hell Gate... 7 07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, May 29.

Cleared.

Steamships Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Etna, Tibbetts, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Hansa, (Brem.,) Oterendorp, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, H. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamers Equator, Jackaway, Boston, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Ship Twilight, Rowland, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.

Barks La Kemba, (Br.,) Rood, Cow Bay, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Alcyone, Staples, Yokohama, Japan, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Geo. Shotten, (Br.,) Bailey, London, Sloman & Edye.

Brigs Stephen Bishop, Griffing, Demerara, Lunt Bros.; Lotus, (Br.,) Kimball, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; A. B. Cook, Small, Port Royal, S. C., F. M. Bixby & Co.

Schooners E. T. Smith, Harvey, Bristol, R. I., G. N. Stranahan; Hero, Kelly, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; E. E. Sylvester, Sylvester, Elizabethport; Eliza S., Snell, Bridgeport, Rackett & Taylor; Mary E. Gage, Hopkins, Fernandina, Fla., Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Ontara, Huntley, Philadelphia; Pioneer, (Br.,) Gilliatt, Cornwallis, N. S., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Eva, Bishop, Berlin, Md.

Arrived.

French steam frigate Jean Bart, Gizoline, Com., Annapolis May 25. Has 36 guns and a crew of 690 men, and has on board the French Naval School. Came to this port to observe.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., May 25, and Hatteras Inlet 27th, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana May 25, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, Me.

Ship Sea Serpent, Winsor, Whampoa Feb. 22, with tea, &c., to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Passed Angier March 4, Cape of Good Hope April 13, crossed the equator in the Atlantic May 6, in lon. 36; have had light winds and calms the entire passage. May 26, lat. 35 31, lon. 72 44, passed schr.-yacht Challenge, lying to under foresail.

Ship Onward, Andrews, Newcastle 68 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Made the southern passage, and had light winds and fine weather.

Ship Chancellor, Jones, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. and 50 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Bark Sarah Elizabeth, (of Pictou,) Sinclair, Old Harbor, Jam., 18 ds., with logwood, &c., to G. H. Brewer. Sld. in co. with brig Kildare, for New-York. Left no vessels.

Brig Delmont Locke, Cochrane, Charleston 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Peerless, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Phillips, Remedios 10 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Tubal Cain, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Loring, Palermo 64 ds., with fruit to Brett, Son & Co.

Yacht Vesta, Low, Cowes April 26, to P. Lorillard, Jr. For the first 15 ds. had very heavy weather from W. S. W.; since May 10, had light westerly and southwesterly winds.

Schr. Caroline Cornelia, (Dutch,) Peters, Rio Grande 62 ds., with hides, &c., to C. Thomson. May 17, lat. 37 15, lon. 64 29, had a heavy gale from S. W., going round to N. W., during which lost almost an entire suit of sails, carried away jibboom, &c.

Schr. Evelyn, Crowley, Addison, with timber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Pilot's Bride, Brewster, Curacoa May 11, with salt, &c., to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Koret, Brown, Nuevitas 10 ds., with molasses to F. Talbot & Co. Vessels left before reported.

Schr. Henry, Dobbin, Apple River, N. S., 7 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Wm. Sutton, (of Gloucester,) Lee, Green Turtle Cay 6 ds., to James Douglas. Left no vessels.

BELOW—Two barks and one brig, names unknown.

WIND—At sunset, calm.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 29—Arr. bark Howland, from Surinam.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 29—Arr. steamer Falcon, from Portland; brigs Carrera, Matanzas; Cuba, &c.; Warrior, St. Martins; schr. Seguine, Savannah; Marian Gage, Charleston.

Also arr. steamship Emily B. Souder, from New-York; brig A. Taylor, Boston; schr. Nellie Tarbot, Matanzas. Sld. steamer Falcon, Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 29—Arr. bark Friar, from Rio de Janeiro, with coffee orders.

Spoken—May 22, ship George Peabody, from San Francisco for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 29—Arr. steamship Frances, Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Bremerin—Brem. bark, bound N., May 29, 8 A. M., lat. 39, lon. 33 57.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, May 11, schr. Wanderer, for Rockland in 2 days.

At Remedios, May 18, brig S. P. Brown, for Newport, R. I., in 2 days.

THE SHIP GOLDEN STATE
HAS ARRIVED WITH
22,000 HALF CHESTS
OF THE
FINEST
JAPAN TEAS
TO THE
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st.

These Teas by the ship *Golden State* were purchased direct from the Japanese factor, and in consequence of the magnitude of the transaction, were transferred at about half the usual commissions. This is the largest cargo ever imported from Japan by about seven thousand packages. By this operation the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY put these teas into the hands of the consumers with but one very small profit—an achievement in commercial enterprise seldom if ever before attained. These Teas are acknowledged, both here and in Japan, as being the finest full cargo ever exported from that country.

ALSO,
THE SHIP GEORGE SHOTTON
Has arrived with
12,000 HALF CHESTS
of the
FINEST FOOCHOW
COLONG TEAS.

The cargo of the ship *George Shotton* is the second in size that has ever come to this port from Foochow which is the finest Black Tea District in China. These are the "*finest, first-picking contract Teas*"—rich, fresh and full-flavored.

The Company are now selling the above fine cargoes of teas at the following low prices.

PRICE LIST.

OOLONG, (Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per pound.

MIXED, (Green and Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per pound.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per pound.

IMPERIAL, (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.

YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.

UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.

GUNPOWDER $1, 25, best $1 50.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, saloons, boarding-house keepers, and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound, by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN
TEA COMPANY,

Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-ST.
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
No. 461 EIGHTH-AV., corner 34th-st.
No. 299 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.
No. 205 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, corner Concord-st.
No. 133 GRAND-ST., WILLIAMSBURGH.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
(WALTHAM.)

THE AMERICAN WATCHES, MANUFACTURED AT WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, ARE NOT ONLY EQUAL, BUT FAR SUPERIOR TO THE WATCHES OF ENGLAND, SWITZERLAND AND FRANCE; THEY ARE ALSO CHEAPER, MORE ACCURATE, LESS COMPLEX, MORE DURABLE, AND MORE EASILY KEPT IN ORDER THAN ANY OTHER WATCHES IN THE MARKET. THEY ARE PROVIDED WITH THE BEST AND LATEST INVENTIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF REGULATION, ADJUSTMENT, AND PROTECTION AGAINST DAMAGE FROM BREAKING OF MAIN-SPRINGS.

EVERY WATCH FULLY WARRANTED.

FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH PROVINCES.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS THE AGENTS,
ROBBINS & APPLETON, NO. 182 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, AND
ROBBINS, APPLETON & CO., NO. 158 WASHINGTON-ST., BOSTON, MASS.

AMERICAN WATCHES IN EVERY variety, at manufacturers' prices; a specialty with us since their introduction. T. B. BYNNER & CO., Nos. 189 Broadway and 155 and 157 Fulton-st., N. Y.

CLOTHING.
H. L. FOSTER & CO.,
NO. 6 FOURTH-AV.
MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.
A superior assortment of FURNISHING GOODS.

WOOD TURNERY.

Wood turning of every variety, either eccentric, concentric or regular, handles of every variety, skate woods, croquet, &c.
JOHN N. BUNNELL, Unionville, Conn.,
Thirty-three miles from New-Haven via Canal R. R.

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BUY THE BEST
POCKET MAPS, WALL MAPS, OF EVERY KIND.
BY THE WAY.

Have you seen our NEW POCKET MAP OF "40 MILES AROUND NEW-YORK," showing the country minutely, and the distances of every station from the City with Street Maps of New-York and Brooklyn on its back? Price $1.
H. H. LLOYD & CO., No. 21 John-st.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S ONE-PRICE HOUSE, Greenwich and Murray sts., and there you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than at any store in New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 353, May 29, 1867.
45, 65, 19, 27, 63, 21, 55, 61, 58, 44, 36, 35, 39.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 354, May 29, 1867.
71, 14, 1, 41, 30, 28, 63, 23, 15, 17, 32, 58, 72, 44.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 277, May 29, 1867.
73, 28, 14, 33, 75, 17, 67, 20, 9, 44, 37, 50, 52.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 278, May 29, 1867.
15, 26, 72, 61, 57, 30, 39, 77, 62, 48, 27, 34, 25, 54.
J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 160, May 29, 1867.
77, 24, 54, 71, 3, 49, 53, 40, 2, 7, 57, 6, 74.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS NO. 161, May 29, 1867.
26, 4, 24, 2, 18, 53, 41, 10, 52, 16, 74, 58.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 170, May 29, 1867.
25, 72, 70, 51, 19, 50, 57, 9, 82, 35, 10, 37, 12.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS NO. 171, May 29, 1867.
41, 13, 49, 88, 19, 57, 8, 30, 65, 9, 42, 12.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
The drawing of Class C, on the Havana plan, will take place on June 19, 1867. All orders will be immediately attended to by addressing
McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., N. Y. City.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. B. NATHAN, No. 174 Broadway, and No. 77 Nassau-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.—One hundred per cent. allowed on all investments. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.